

THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

VOL. XIV, NO. 28.

BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1929.

\$2.00 YEARLY

Fishing!

—OPEN SEASON JUNE 15 TO OCTOBER 15—

We carry a full line of famous English Tackle at the lowest prices. See our Tackle before buying elsewhere.

—FISHING LICENSES ISSUED HERE—

THE BLAIRMORE PHARMACY

G. N. ELWIN, Phm.B., Optician
BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA

WATKINS 137 PRODUCTS

ONE TEASPOONFUL OF

CINNAMON

—A phrase seen so frequently in recipes—

It means a lot to the successful cook, but when you make your recipe read "One teaspoonful of WATKIN'S CINNAMON" it means vastly more to the cook who knows.

ASK WATKIN'S RETAILER

JOSEPH ROUFOSSE

BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA

DEATH OF EARL ECKMIER

A sad accident occurred in one of the workings of the Hillcrest mine on Tuesday afternoon, resulting in the instant death of Earl Levey Eckmier.

Mr. Eckmier was in the act of placing timbers, when a section of cap-rock fell on him, crushing him to the bottom of the tunnel and killing him instantly. When extricated it was found that his head was crushed literally to a pulp, so that his features were practically unrecognizable.

The remains were removed to the Miners' Hall, where they were prepared for burial, and interment took place at the Hillcrest cemetery this afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Neale, of Blairmore, officiating.

Mr. Eckmier was but thirty-three years of age, and had been a resident of The Pass for about ten years. For a number of years he resided in Blairmore, where he was employed as delivery clerk for the firm of F. M. Thompson Co. During his stay here he became married to Miss Leta, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Leta, of Hillcrest, and sister of James Leta and Mrs. Delbert Ennis, of Blairmore. He was a native of Huron County, Ontario, and came to Western Canada about thirteen years ago. He is survived by Mrs. Eckmier and three small children, as well as a number of relatives in Eastern Canada.

The funeral was in charge of Undertaker Ferguson, of Blairmore, and the remains were followed to their last resting place by members of the Hillcrest Local Union, U. M. W. of A., and of the I. O. O. F. The casket was covered with floral offerings.

Mayor McLeod returned Tuesday morning from Edmonton.

MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the Town Council on Monday night was presided over by Deputy-Mayor William Patterson, in the absence of Mayor McLeod. Councillors J. Angus McDonald, Evan Morgan, Owen Morgan and J. A. McDonald were present.

The minutes of last regular meeting and of two special meetings were adopted as read and a few small accounts were passed for payment.

A communication from the local Board of Trade, urging the council to do something towards fixing up the main road through town was read. The Board of Trade were advised that the town had the matter in hand and were doing all in their power to fix up the streets of the town.

An account received from Alex. Morency was tabled for later consideration. Mr. Morency claimed to have a contract with the town that had not been cancelled, and, as he understood it, was in effect since the time of Dawson and Green. Mr. Morency was advised by the town's counsel that whatever contracts he may have had with the town would automatically become null and void upon his accepting office as a councillor.

Plans and specifications were submitted by Ralph Fazio, who plans to build a store on the lot between the King George Cafe and the Segan Block, to be of 25 x 70 feet dimensions, single storey with full basement, and all of fireproof construction. A permit was granted.

Hartley Upham made application for license to operate a poolroom in the Corner Association's building, corner Seventh Avenue and Victoria Street. The application was recommended on motion by J. Angus McDonald and Owen Morgan.

We understand that Messrs. Watson & Abercrombie have received a further contract for the erection of a large outhouse at the rear of the government building, comprising garage and stables. The building is to be of large dimensions, having six horse stalls and a four-car garage, will be built of hollow brick tile upon solid cement foundation and will be heated by steam from the plant of the main building. Overhead will be storehouse and feed loft. On the main floor there will also be a repair shop and harness and tools room, while a repair pit will be set in the floor of the garage.

UNION CHURCH ANNUAL CONGREGATIONAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the congregation of the Blairmore Union church will be held on Sunday evening next, immediately following the regular service, when the financial statement for the year, and reports of the various departments of the church will be submitted, and officers for the next ensuing twelve months will be elected. A full attendance of all members, adherents or supporters of the Church and Sunday School are urged to be present.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLAIRMORE HOCKEY CLUB

The annual general meeting of the Blairmore Hockey Club will be held at the Greenhill Grill on Thursday evening next, July the 19th, at 8 o'clock, when the financial statement for the past year will be submitted and plans for next season will be given consideration.

It is hoped that a greater interest than formerly will be manifested and that all ladies and gentlemen—who are at all interested in this champion of all sports will put in an appearance at this meeting.

P. Ubertino, proprietor of the Orpheum Theatre, left last night on a business visit to Calgary. He will return to town tomorrow morning.

Saving and Investing

"Investing" your money is a serious matter—not to be done in a hurry.

Think twice and ask advice before investing. Be guided by experience—preferably your banker's.

Successful investors always keep in close touch with their bank.

"Double your Savings: It CAN be Done."

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Blairmore Branch and Safety Deposit Boxes J. B. Wilson, Manager
Bellevue Branch and Safety Deposit Boxes S. J. Lamey, Manager
Hillcrest, Sub to Bellevue.

Buy a

Cataract Electric Washer

THE CATARACT IS AN ALL-COPPER WASHER. IT HAS AN EIGHT SHEET CAPACITY, WHILE THE MOST MACHINES BEING PEDDLED AROUND HAVE A CAPACITY FOR SIX SHEETS. WE WILL PUT IT IN YOUR HOUSE ON APPROVAL FOR ONE WEEK AND CALL FOR IT FREE OF CHARGE. JUST GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Blairmore Hardware Co.

BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA

OUR policy is to build up a sound product, sell at a low margin of profit and tell the truth about it. Goods returnable and money cheerfully refunded if you are dissatisfied.

P. BURNS & CO. LTD.

Blairmore Bellevue Hillcrest Coleman
Phone 46 123 61A 53

LAKE HOTEL AND DANCE PAVILION

—EAST END OF CROWS' NEST LAKE—

DANCING—On Wednesday & Saturday Evenings

From 8 p.m. to 12 p.m. Five-Piece Orchestra
Admission—10c per dance; 3 for 25c. Amusement Tax Extra

SOFT DRINKS, ICE CREAM, SANDWICHES, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, FRUITS, CANDIES, ETC., ETC.

BAND CONCERT

BY THE BLAIRMORE BRASS BAND, Commencing at 7 pm.

SUNDAY, JULY 15th

Silver Collection to Defray Expenses.

WATCH FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS LATER FOR PICNICS, BOXING AND WRESTLING CONTESTS, ALSO BAND CONTEST FOR CHALLENGE CUP, OPEN TO BANDS IN CROWS' NEST PASS AND OTHER SPORTS ON LABOR DAY.

Jas. S. Bennie,

Proprietor

IT PAYS YOU TO DEAL HERE

CANNING REQUISITES—

We have everything you need for Canning, including Rubber Rings for Gem and Perfect Seal Jars, Parowax, Mason and Kerr wide-mouth caps and lids. Kerr's and Mason's wide-mouth jars in all sizes.

PURE OLIVE OIL—

The season is now here. We have just received a shipment of Napoleon Olive Oil, and prices are a little cheaper.
Per gallon \$4.00 1/2 Gallons \$2.10
1/4 Gallons \$1.10 Pints 75c
4 oz. bottle 40c.

TWO EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS—

Pure Blackberry Jam, 4 lb tin . . . 85c
Dessert Pears, 2 lb tins, each . . . 25c

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT YOUR HOUSE

"Save the surface and you save all". We have good paint in 22 colors. We do not sell cheap paint. Only No. 1. Our customers are well pleased with our Marswell Paint. Outside gloss, and in terior flat paints in nice colors. Try Pratt & Lambert's No. "61" Varnish in colors and clear. Comes in 1/2 pints, pints, quarts, 1/2 gallons and gallons. We also sell the famous "Valspar" in colors and clear. "Vitrolite", the life-long enamel in tints and white. Goes further and lasts longer than any other enamel. Rubberset brushes in all sizes at lowest prices. Try us for raw and boiled Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Putty, Glass, Roofing, Building Paper, Nails, Carpenter's Tools, Etc. Buy your Hardware at our Greenhill Store for less money.

SPECIALS THIS WEEK—

Boys' Waists, Sweaters, Hose, Underwear, Pants, Shoes and Hats.

Men's Work Shoes, Pants, Gloves, and Shirts. Overalls, Summer Underwear.

Special clearing line in White Canvas Shoes.

A large shipment of Golf Brand Swater Wool, 2 oz ball, each . . . 30c
Several other fine new Wools including the King Tut colors in 2-ply Silk and wool, etc.

F. M. THOMPSON CO.

PHONES: Main Store 25; Greenhill Store 28.

Blairmore.

Funding Of War Debt Helps Relations Between Britain And The U. S.

London.—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin in his address in the House of Commons on the finance bill, took occasion to review in detail his policy toward the funding of Great Britain's debt in the United States. He expressed a conviction that no action any British Government had ever taken with regard to the United States had such an effect in helping the United States to understand this country better than he ever had done before and in paying him to a more complete understanding between the two peoples in the future.

The Prime Minister paid tribute to the friendship with which the United States Congress, Congress, confirmed the terms agreed upon. He said it was true that a large portion of this debt and of others was incurred at inflated prices, but that it would pass the will of man to determine that amount accurately.

With regard to the other Allied debts, the Premier said the situation was unchanged, adding: "The offer we made in January which was not accepted, has left our hands free to deal with all these matters as we think best."

Condemns Action Of Senate

Agriculture Council Regrets Killing of Branch Lines Bill

Winnipeg.—The Executive Board of the Canadian Council of Agriculture "strongly condemns" the action of the Senate in refusing to pass legislation for construction of Canadian National Railway branch lines. The executive, at a session here, puts itself on record by a resolution which said the Senate's action prevented "the completing of branch lines already under construction and the construction of new lines of vital importance to the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and seriously impaired the efficiency of the Canadian National Railways."

The resolution expressed regret that the Canadian Government had not made provision in the supplementary estimates for carrying on the construction of the said lines during the present year, and hoped that means might be devised of proceeding with the portions of the work most urgently needed.

Will Discuss Near East Questions Lausanne.—Replying to Ismet Pasha's protest, the Allies have accepted his challenge to discuss at one sitting of the Near East conference all the outstanding questions as soon as final instructions are received from their respective governments.

Coming to Canada London.—Count Karolyi, who was Premier of Hungary for six months towards the end of the Great War, has arrived in Great Britain on his way to Canada. He intends to settle in Montreal or Toronto, where he will educate his three children in English.

Crow's Nest Pass Rates Ottawa.—The continuing Crow's Nest Pass rates for another year as from July 6, is officially gazetted.

Page Memorial Unveiled London.—The memorial tablet in Westminster Abbey to the late United States ambassador, Walter Hines Page, was unveiled July 4.

Not Sufficient Time For Alberta Wheat Pool To Operate This Year

Calgary.—It probably will not be possible to organize a voluntary wheat pool in time to handle Alberta's crop this year, but a pool will be formed. It was decided by the Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, according to an official statement issued after the conference by W. J. Jackson, of Brownsville, Alberta.

Outside of the official statement, no comment could be obtained, both H. W. Wood, U.F.A. President, and J. E. Brownlee, Attorney-General, declining to make any statement.

The official statement says that after two days of careful deliberation, it has been decided to organize a voluntary wheat pool in Alberta, and a committee was named to give effect to the decision as quickly as possible. Having in mind the various problems,

W. N. U. 1489

For Voluntary Wheat Pool

Saskatchewan Farmers' Union Decide To Take Action

Saskatoon.—Efforts of the farmers union were devoted entirely to ways and means of calling a conference of business men and farmers for the purpose of organizing a drive similar to the Victory Loan drive, to establish a voluntary contract pool for marketing the grain of Western Canada.

A committee met the Saskatchewan Board of Trade and received the assurance of that body that it would assist in calling such a conference, provided it had the approval of more than one provincial farmers' organization.

As a result of this decision by the Board of Trade, the Farmers' Union passed the following resolution: "This convention resolves that a conference be called forthwith in this province on the matter of a contract pool not later than July 12; and that we communicate with the Hon. J. A. Maharg to get the consent of the Saskatchewan Grain with this union in asking Premier Dunning to call such a conference."

Cannot Build Branch Lines

Officials Say No Qualifications In Bill Precluding Construction

Ottawa.—According to information here, the new branch lines of the British Columbia were contracted for before the Canadian National branch lines bill was brought up in the House. In such case they are not affected by the Senate six months' hold, and will be proceeded with.

Ottawa.—Officials of the Department of Railways and Canals stated positively that there had been no qualifications in the bill which provided for branch line constructions on the Canadian National Railways and that the action of the Senate in killing the bill precluded construction of branch lines in British Columbia as well as the other provinces.

U.S. Bars British Cattle

Foot and Mouth Disease Makes Embargo Necessary

Washington.—Continuation of the ban on the importation of livestock from Great Britain because of the persistence of the foot and mouth disease there has been announced by the Department of Agriculture. A new outbreak of the disease on July 21, it was stated, has caused abandonment of plans for lifting the embargo.

May Probe Saar Valley Events Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations has decided to undertake, during the course of the present session, an investigation into the recent happenings and general situation in the Saar Valley. A resolution to this effect was adopted unanimously, both France and Great Britain concurring.

Echo Of Ontario Election Toronto.—Election recounts will probably be asked in North Grant, where Provincial Secretary Nixon was declared elected, and Prince Edward where Hon. Nelson Parliament, Speaker, in the last House, was declared beaten by 19 votes.

Sessions Of Grain Inquiry

Schedule For Saskatchewan and Manitoba Has Been Announced

Winnipeg.—The schedule of meetings of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission in Saskatchewan and Manitoba have been announced, and the commission will sit in Moose Jaw from July 27-31. They will commence at Prince Albert, Monday, July 16, and will be brought to a conclusion at Dauphin on Monday, August 13.

At the conclusion of the sittings the commission will go to Winnipeg. The schedule of the various sessions as announced, is as follows: July 16, Prince Albert; July 17, Melville; July 19, North Battleford; July 20-21, Saskatoon; July 25, Yorkton; July 24, Assiniboia; July 26, Weyburn; July 27-31, Moose Jaw; August 1-3, Regina; August 6, Brandon; August 8, Deloraine; August 9, Morris; August 12, Dauphin.

Famous French Ace Killed

Crashes to Death During Test of New Machine

Paris.—Captain Duellin, a French "ace" met death at Villa Goubly when his machine dived out of control. Everything in the machine had been sacrificed to speed, and the suggestion has been made that the unfortunate airman was suffocated by the rush of air. The machine was undergoing tests for the first time and had climbed to 500 feet. Captain Duellin had a splendid war record, having brought down twenty-one German planes.

A few days before his death he is reported to have remarked: "In trifling one says to oneself, 'I am a marvel,' but the thought is always present, when I break my neck it will be well broken."

Want Criminal Code Revised

Committee Presents Report to Vancouver Bar Association

Vancouver.—Recommending a complete revision of the Criminal Code, a committee of lawyers has presented a report on the administration of criminal justice to the executive of the Vancouver Bar Association. The executive referred the report to the members of the British Columbia Law Society, with the recommendation that H. St. Wood, chairman of the committee, be sent to the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association at Montreal, to support the recommendations.

Abolish Land Sales Register

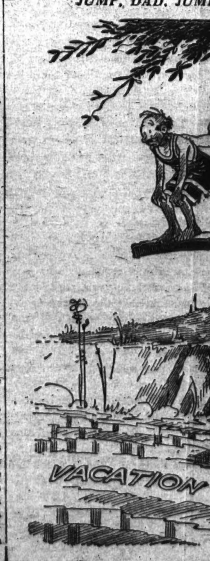
Premier Baldwin Contends Expense Is Not Necessary

London.—The House of Commons by a vote of 260 to 187 agreed to the abolition of the registration of land sales and leases after this step had been opposed by Austin Chamberlain, Lloyd George, H. H. Asquith and Ramsey MacDonald.

Lloyd George pointed out that each of the Dominions had a complete register. Premier Baldwin contended that registration was an unnecessary expense.

Cruise To Arctic Sydney, N.S.—Captain Donald B. MacMillan sailed from here on his cruise to Arctic waters, July 4. The Bowdoin is loaded with everything necessary to a prolonged stay in the frozen north.

"JUMP, DAD, JUMP, WE'RE ALL READY"



WESTERN EDITORS



A. Finch, Editor and Proprietor of The Press, Battleford, Sask.

Alberta Natural Resources

Expected Final Settlement Will Be Reached at Meeting in August

Edmonton, Alta.—Alberta natural resources will be up again for discussion between Provincial and Federal Government heads in Ottawa about August 6. Premier Greenfield has received advice from the clerk of the Privy Council that that date will be open for another conference with Hon. Mackenzie King and his ministers, and it is expected that the British Columbia railway freight case will be dealt with at that time.

It had been thought that an earlier date for the natural resources case would be set, the prime minister's original intention having been to call a meeting at the capital immediately after the prorogation of parliament, but owing presumably to the length of the session, it has now been decided to give it a special hearing in early August.

Premier Greenfield and Attorney-General Brownlee will attend the conference, in the hope this time of finally settling the question. Meanwhile the way is clear for the attorney-general and Hon. R. G. Reid to make their cooperative marketing trip to the coast states, on which they expect to leave shortly. The premier is also trying to arrange a July date for the coal conference still pending, at which Sir Henry Thornton is to be present.

Send Western Troops

Militia From Camp Hughes En Route To Sydney, N.S.

Winnipeg.—Approximately 250 members of the active militia passed through Winnipeg from Camp Hughes, Manitoba, en route to Sydney, N.S., where it is understood they will be used in maintaining law and order in the strike area. According to the troops, they are being sent in response to an emergency call.

The contingent comprised units of Staphoean's Horse and Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

Sentence Irish Rebels London.—Art O'Brien, President of the Gaelic League in London, and five of his colleagues who were released from internment in Ireland under a pending agreement respecting the regularity of their deportation from England, were found guilty of seditious conspiracy. O'Brien was sentenced to two years and the others one each.

Complete Closure Of Cape Breton Mines As Result Of General Strike



U. F. M. Will Urge Voluntary Wheat Pool For Prairie Provinces

Prize Winners At Brandon

List Includes Holsteins Entered By White Farms, Lockwood, Sask.

Brandon.—Woodland Azale owned by W. K. Elgie, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has been awarded the senior and grand championship in female Holstein section of the Manitoba Provincial Exhibition, while Merceda Abberkirk Lady, shown by F. Hilliker of Norwick, Ont., won the junior and reserve grand championship. The White Farms, Lockwood, Sask., were also in the prize list in the Holstein class.

The Ness herd from Devonton, Alta., won in most of the classes for Ayrshires and carried off many of the group prizes. The grand champion female, however, was Springburn Mischief, shown by A. G. Wells, of Sault Ste. Marie, and the junior and reserve grand champion was Fairlight May 6, shown by Morton, of Fairlight, Sask.

Scores Injured On Independence Day

Holiday Celebration Results In Death Of Many Children

Chicago.—A score of deaths and more than a hundred injuries resulted from fireworks, explosions and other accidents incidental to the nation's observance of Independence Day. Most of those killed were children. Pittsburgh led in the number of deaths, totaling, resulting from pre-holiday explosions, causing four deaths of children. Union Bell was shot and killed by his wife, who claimed it was an accident.

St. Louis, with sixty-one reported injured, had a greater number hurt than any other city, although Chicago, with three dead and 29 injured, was a close second.

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Turks Rescind Internment Order

Constantinople.—The Turkish Government has rescinded the order it issued prohibiting all foreigners except British, French and Italian from leaving the country without permission from the authorities at Angora.

To Redeem Debt

Melbourne.—The Australian Parliament has passed a bill providing for the redemption of the National debt in fifty years.

Russia Receives German Aeroplane

Soviet Has Ordered Series of Giant Metal Planes

Berlin.—The first of a series of giant aeroplanes ordered by the Russian Soviet Government from the German works at Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, has been delivered in Moscow. The plane is of a new type of the Dornier Comet, built almost exclusively of aluminum, carrying four passengers besides the pilot and mechanic. They have engines of 200 horsepower with an average speed of 100 miles an hour.

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The only place where union workers remained on the job was at New Waterford power house, and they were only there because the station supplied light, power and water to their own houses in the town.

The Dominion Coal Company have diverted 12 of their coal steamers to their Cape Breton-St. Lawrence coal trade to Hampton Roads, Virginia. The company has large coal contracts to fill and they state that their inability to fill these with Cape Breton coal leaves them the alternative of filling the orders with American coal.

With the miners of Cape Breton at ready out on sympathetic strike with the steel workers of Sydney, indications were that they had voted by a small majority to strike for the enforcement of the restoration of 1921 wage rates. This would mean a strike for that purpose concurrent with the present one. Should the final result show the vote against the wage prin-

Winnipeg.—Immediate organization of a voluntary wheat pool in Western Canada was urged by the United Farmers of Manitoba in executive session. A resolution expressing such a desire was unanimously adopted.

Expressing recognition of the fact that a definite and final breakdown has occurred in the negotiations for the establishment of a wheat board, the resolution adopted by the U.F.M. executive also voices the firm belief that the co-operative system of marketing is economically sound and will bring about improvement regarded as imperative in the grain marketing system.

The meeting of the executive of the United Farmers was held immediately before the regular session of the conference held by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It was then brought before the council together with a resolution along similar lines from the United Farmers of Alberta.

The United Farmers have named C. H. Burrell, D. G. McKenney and Peter Wright as a wheat pool committee.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture decided that every step should be taken to organize a voluntary wheat pool for this year, and to that end further conferences between the farmers' organizations of the three provinces will be called to work out the details. A statement said that some doubt was entertained as to the possibility of organizing a comprehensive pool for this year. It would be nucleus for the future, however. The meeting also called for a voluntary pool, in addition to existing facilities, should, if properly supported, prove of value in securing greater returns for the farmers.

Russia Receives German Aeroplane

Soviet Has Ordered Series of Giant Metal Planes

Berlin.—The first of a series of giant aeroplanes ordered by the Russian Soviet Government from the German works at Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, has been delivered in Moscow. The plane is of a new type of the Dornier Comet, built almost exclusively of aluminum, carrying four passengers besides the pilot and mechanic. They have engines of 200 horsepower with an average speed of 100 miles an hour.

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iple it would not affect the present sympathetic strike.

The first interference with company property occurred at No. 2 colliery where pickets refused to allow switch engines to shut fuel coal into the boiler plant where officials were endeavoring to keep up steam for the fans and pumps. As a result the largest coal mine in Canada will in the ordinary course of events be filled with gas and flooded within a few hours.

At Sydney steel plant all work is suspended and the area is hankled. Troops and police are in garrison there and, while there is some picketing by strikers, there have been no disorders since Sunday night.

In Cape Breton South every mine is closed down and closely picketed while officials are endeavoring to keep up steam for fans and pumps. In Cape Breton North, four major collieries are idle and officials are keeping up steam without interference.

A fire which has been burning in a bank of 165,000 tons of coal at New Abernethy furnishes a serious feature of the situation for the British Empire Steel Corporation. It seems probable that the only way the coal can be moved until reinforcements of troops arrive to guard railway lines.



SPECIAL FARES

-TQ-

EDMONTON EXHIBITION

JULY 16th — JULY 21st

GOING DATES—July 14th to July 20th and July 21st for trains arriving in Edmonton before 2 p.m.
RETURN LIMIT—July 23rd, 1923

Information and Tickets from

G. A. PASSMORE

Ticket Agent.

Blairmore

Modernize Your Home

No home is complete without a modern and fully equipped bath room. We can install a complete hot water system, bath, etc., on the shortest notice. Estimates carefully prepared. See us at once.

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Res. Phone 195

OFFICE PHONE 165

RESIDENCE PHONE 154

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Contractor & Builder

Best-Stocked Lumber Yard in The District

Rough and Dressed Lumber
Sash and Doors Shingles and Lath
Cement and Brick Construction
All Building Materials Supplied.

Plans Furnished.

Estimates Submitted

Office and Lumber Yard, Victoria Street,
BLAIRMORE ALBERTA

Painting Paperhanging

- Decorating -

We are prepared to give estimates of cost at short notice. Our work is guaranteed. We use the best goods and perform the best workmanship.

SIRETT & SHARPE

Bellevue, Alberta Phone 16-c

G. K. SIRETT

PHILIP SHARPE

New Century Electric Washer

Come in and let us demonstrate the high qualities of this wonderful washing machine for you. You will be more than pleased with it, for it is certainly as good, if not better, than any electric washing machine ever put on the market.

ALEX. MORENCY

Plumbing and General Hardware.

Blairmore.

The Best Place to Eat

FIRST CLASS SERVICE—

—OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

The Palm Cafe

"Southern Alberta's Triumph"

Blairmore,

Alberta

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Business hours, 10c. per line. Legal notices, 10c. per line for first insertion; 10c. per line for each subsequent insertion.
Display Advertising Rates on Application.

W. J. BARTLETT, PUBLISHER

Blairmore, Alta., Thurs. July 12, 1923

JAMES SIKING BIRD CLUB

JAMES SIKING BIRD CLUB

Jas. Rose, secretary of the Board of Trade and J. D. Lums, chairman of the Blairmore section, went to Fernie Monday morning to present at the sitting there during the day of the Board of Railway Commissioners the Lethbridge Board of Trade case for a return of the daily daylight passenger train on the Crow's Nest.

The case for a return of the daylight service on the Alderside line will be presented by Mr. Turner and S. J. Shepherd, K.C., in Calgary on Tuesday and in this they will be supported by the Calgary Board of Trade.

The Lethbridge Case.

Following is the Lethbridge Board of Trade case presented at Fernie: Lethbridge, Alta., July 9, 1923. The Chairman and Board of Railway Commissioners, Fernie, British Columbia, Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Lethbridge Board of Trade and commercial interests of the district, we again urge the consideration of your board for early relief of the present unsatisfactory passenger service along the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The present service between Lethbridge and Cranbrook of one through train each way every twenty-four hours is a matter of great inconvenience to the residents, and additional expense to the commercial interests of the district. This is more particularly true on account of the one through train each way daily arriving and departing from Lethbridge after midnight and from which point a great many commercial travellers radiate.

At the hearing given by your board held at Lethbridge in September, 1922, your chairman heard some evidence of our board, at which time he stated that if the present arrangement of the tri-weekly daylight train between Lethbridge and Crow's Nest was found unsatisfactory that further consideration would be given.

The district between Lethbridge and Cranbrook is now receiving the same passenger railway service that was given in 1906, one train each way every twenty-four hours, and an additional sub-service three times a week from Lethbridge to Crow's Nest. We submit that the development of the district and the increase in the population and freight earnings warrants more convenience for the travelling public. It is hard to conceive how it can be expected that a population of about forty thousand people in the district affected can be adequately served with only one train each way daily, and more particularly at points where this one train arrives and departs in the middle of the night, as is the case with trains No. 67 and No. 68.

We quite appreciate the chief commissioner's expressed views that economy must be practiced by the railway companies if the public are to continue demanding lower freight rates, but there is a point where too drastic curtailment of service fails to be an economy, especially to the travelling public and commercial interests. At the present time there are between seventy-five and eighty commercial travellers travelling out of Lethbridge along the Crow's Nest route. This does not take into account the great number of travellers who work this district for Calgary, Vancouver, Winnipeg and wholesale houses at other points. The firms employing these travellers are put to an enormous expense in maintaining their representatives on the Crow's Nest line through lack of an additional

train each way daily. It is impossible to keep a traveller on the road at a less expense than \$7.00 per day actual expenses, in addition to his salary. Under present conditions a traveller can only work one town per day. As the towns are small the trade limited the traveller invariably finishes up his work within a few hours, but he is obliged to wait twenty-four hours for the following day's train. With one additional train each way daily as we are asking for, a traveller will be enabled to work at least two and sometimes, by "doubling back," three towns per day. In other words to do business properly it is now costing the wholesale houses represented by perhaps eighty travellers two or three times as much in travelling expenses as would be the case if the service we are asking for were put in operation and a corresponding saving would be effected in the traveller's time or efficiency to his house.

With the present one train each way every twenty-four hours, the day coaches are invariably so crowded that it is often impossible to secure a seat which necessitates the extra expense of buying a reservation in the sleeping car. Further, if one can secure a seat in a day coach, the crowded condition and class of passengers makes it very disagreeable, unsafe and unsanitary especially on the night train.

We acknowledge that automobile traffic materially affects and decreases the passenger earnings, particularly in the summer months, but contend that this argument should not be used against giving this district a reasonable service. The automobile traffic is not a local condition, but is competition that the railway companies have to contend with throughout the whole country.

Big Crops in Prospect

Southern Alberta has in prospect the largest crop in its history which will mean added prosperity and activity in all the mining and lumbering towns along the Crow's Nest branch. In prosperous times there is a large floating population between the camps and towns in the mountains and to and from the prairies. We urge you to take this prospective increase in passenger business into consideration.

If economies must be practiced by the railway companies as stated by your chief commissioner, we contend that your board could best afford to force the practice of such economies by curtailing present unnecessary passenger train service between points where competitive railways are operating, as for instance, the Canadian Pacific Railway is at present operating three daily passenger trains each way between Calgary and Edmonton—not because of the heavy traffic nor because the trains are earning expenses, but simply on account of the Canadian National Railway competing with them for this trade. It can readily be shown that one of the above trains can be dispensed with and placed on the Crow's Nest subdivision and be a better paying proposition than it is now.

We ask relief from your board by ordering the restoration of the daily daylight train service between Medicine Hat and Cranbrook as was in effect about 1912, that is, a daily train leaving Medicine Hat and Cranbrook at seven a.m. daily except Sunday, arriving at their respective destinations about nine p.m. It is our belief that if such a service is maintained, it will be sufficiently patronized and appreciated to prove a paying train for the railway company. In any event whether the train pays or not we maintain that the district is entitled to the convenience of this additional service considering the population served and the enormous freight earnings produced on the Crow's Nest branch.

If this daily daylight train between Medicine Hat and Cranbrook is granted we would ask for the cancellation of trains 511 and 512 now operating between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat and also the cancellation of the tri-weekly trains Nos. 535 and 536 running between Lethbridge and Crow's Nest.

EDMONTON COMMENT ON

COLEMAN-BRULE GAME

EDMONTON, July 8.—In a soccer game the winning basket of Coleman earned the right to represent the province of Alberta in the Connaught cup competition here Saturday night by defeating the eleven supporting Brule Colliers by a score of 4 to 0. While the figures are somewhat flattering to the winners, nobody who saw the encounter with quarrel with the statement that the best team won, and had a goodly margin in every department of the game. Despite the fact that the playing would have been more suitable for a swimming gala than it was for soccer, heavy showers falling for practically the entire ninety minutes of play, the teams put up a pretty fair exhibition. It was generally expected that Brule would have put up a stiffer argument, but the heavy fog reduced their effectiveness much more than it did that of their opponents, and on top of this they were minus three of the players who were in the lineup when they defeated the South Side to qualify for the final.

The game opened sensationally, Coleman assuming a two-goal lead before half the spectators had seated themselves. Winning the toss, the southerners secured possession of the ball almost as soon as Andy Horne kicked off, and after some pretty combination on the right wing, Yates swung over across to the middle that Redfern snapped up and beat Clark, the Brule goalkeeper, with what was practically the first shot of the match. This looked bad enough from a Brule standpoint, but it was made twice as bad a couple of minutes later, as Beddington and Yates took play back to Brule territory and Beddington duplicated Redfern's feat and gave his side a two-goal margin. Clark being left helpless to save.

The Coleman team shaped up like a worthy representative for Alberta in the Connaught cup series, the southern miners are strong in every department. Wilson handled himself

BODY OF DJULIA FOUND

As we go to press we are informed that the body of Dominick Djulia has been found in the river near Coleman.

Djulia, it will be remembered, made his disappearance from Coleman on or about June 10th, following the stabbing of a young man named Clark. The police have ever since been on the scout for him, but failed to find him alive. There is little doubt but that the man succumbed.

Like a first-class goalkeeper, while the defense in front of him, Mitchell and Fish gave him every protection and cleared well. It is generally admitted that the backbone of a soccer team is the half-line, and you can hand it to the trio that plays the middle line for Coleman. Frame and Dunlop showed a lot of class, with Frame one of the best looking centre halves that has played here since Craig Brown showed his stuff with the Scottish professionals. There is little in the book the forwards do not know about combination, and with a sharp-shooting centre like Redfern to lead them, any team in the country that beats them will know they have been in a battle. On a dry field Coleman is worth a bet against any team in Canada.

Lineups were as follows:

Brule	Position	Coleman
	Goal	
Clark	Backs	Wilson
Strang		
Fairful		Mitchell
	Halfbacks	Fish
Collingwood		Jackson
Confi		Frame
Keenan		Dunlop
	Forwards	
Samis		Yates
Symington		Beddington
Horne		Redfern
Cook		Sharp
Melburne		Muir

The financial pit at Shelby is reported as being \$300,000 deep as a result of the world championship heavyweight pugilistic show. Montana banks have had to close their doors as a consequence.

Labor Reductions

On Automobile Repairs

We are now operating our repair shop on the Flat Rate Plan. By this plan the automobile owner knows what the job is going to cost before the work is commenced. The following are a few prices on Chevrolet repairs:

Overhaul Motor	\$33.00
Overhaul Rear Axle and Propeller Shaft	\$32.25
Overhaul Transmission and Universal	\$38.25
Grind Valves and Clean Carbon	\$5.50
Rebuild Steering Knuckles and Plain Arms	\$4.50
Rebuild and Adjust Brakes (per set)	\$3.00
Tighten Main and Connecting Rod Bearings	\$7.75
Clean Carburetor	\$1.00
Retime Ignition	75c

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The Crows' Nest Pass Motors

Dealers in CHEVROLET and STUDEBAKER Cars
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Sets to-day's pace

Man's work, today, is measured by what he can do in a given time, with the aid of modern equipment.

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ALEX. M. MORRISON
COLEMAN, ALBERTA

Buttermilk For Hog Feeding

Pigs Fed On Buttermilk Give Twice The Profit Those Fed On Grain

A country that produces butter on a large scale ought to turn out a good deal of hog products at a reasonable cost. Buttermilk is a very valuable hog-feed, not so much for the nutrient it contains, but for its healthful influence on the hogs fed upon it. The excellence of both Irish and Danish bacon is to a great extent due to the use of this dairy by-product. In like manner, the hog raiser in this country who can get buttermilk for his pigs, ought also to succeed in his hog raising. He should be one of those receiving the ten per cent. premium for most of the pigs he markets. At any rate, the buttermilk ought to help him to secure the thrift and growth-favorable to the production of "Selects" if his stock is of right type and judiciously fed.

As a substitute for dairy by-products, digester tankage is often recommended for growing pigs. At the Brandon Experiment Station, buttermilk and tankage were compared in a hog feeding test last year. Twenty-seven pigs divided into three lots were fed for 44 days. Care was taken to divide the lots equally with respect to thriftiness and weight.

The grain ration consisted of a mixture of three parts barley chop, three parts shorts, one part feed flour, freshly mixed and fed twice daily. The pigs were kept in open yards about one-sixth acre in area, and had access to rape growing in their yards, to supplement the grain ration.

Lot 1 received the grain ration mixed to the consistency of a thin slop in buttermilk, and fed as much as they would readily clean up.

Lot 2 received the grain ration, plus nine per cent. digester tankage, mixed to the consistency of a thin slop in water, and fed as much as they would readily consume.

Lot 3 received the grain ration only, mixed to the consistency of a thin slop in water, and fed as much as they would readily consume. The pigs in Lots 1 and 2 were all in good healthy condition during the experiment, and continued to do well after the experiment was completed. Four pigs from Lot 3 became unthrifty, and one died. The remaining five pigs in this lot continued to do well after the experiment was finished.

At the end of the test it was discovered that the lot fed on buttermilk gave over twice as great a profit over cost of feed as those fed the grain ration and tankage. The lot fed on buttermilk gave over seven times as great profit as those fed on the grain ration and water. The lot fed on the grain ration and tankage, though not showing to advantage against the buttermilk-fed pigs, gave almost three times as great a profit over cost of feed as those fed on the grain ration alone.

The experiment demonstrated further that, when buttermilk is available, it is a very valuable feed for growing pigs. The experiment shows also that, when buttermilk is not available, the addition of tankage, even at its present high price, is a valuable supplement.

World's Champion Husband

Frenchman Says Cameroonian King Happy With 350 Wives

The world's champion husband has been discovered in the French Cameroons by Mlle. Honnberger, one of France's greatest ethnologists, who speaks a score of native dialects.

While she was on a special mission to the interior of Africa to study methods of handling leprosy, and to lecture the natives on the evils of cannibalism, she was conceded the rare privilege of visiting Sultan Njora, of the kingdom of Bamoun.

She found the sultan in the midst of his harem of 350 wives, ranging in color from light chocolate to the shiniest ebony.

Mlle. Honnberger said the sultan and his wives appeared to be perfectly happy.

Another Sherlock

Detective: "You can't remember what night this happened?"

Lady: "No, I was so excited at the time, I only remember I was in my bath."

Detective: "Say no to me, lady—I have it—it was Saturday night."

Feminine Finance

Wife: "Isn't this a pretty blouse, dear?" I saved the money for it."

Husb.: "Oh, you did! May I ask how?"

Wife: "I bought it with the money you gave me for my hat—and had the hat changed—Boston Transcript."

A vessel drawing ten feet rises two inches in passing from fresh water to salt.

Early and Late Hatching

Winter Egg Production Compared With the Early Birds and Those Hatched Later

Some people have the idea that late hatched birds will give a heavier production during January and February and counter-balance the start which the early hatched had made in November and December, remarks the Superintendent of the Lennoxville, Que., Dominion Experimental Station, in his annual report; but the results of an experiment conducted for three years at the station prove that this is not the case. At that station, pullets hatched in April, 1921, laid at 150 days of age, while pullets hatched in May of the same year did not commence to lay until 173 days old. Twenty-five each of early and late hatched Plymouth Rocks were used in the test. The total number of eggs laid during the four months, November-February, by the early birds was 1,068 and the average profit per bird \$2.23, compared with 1,124 by the late hatched, with a profit of \$1.70. The early birds were hatched between April 7 and 15 and the late between May 1 and 10. In 1922, even more favorable returns were secured, the eggs laid in the four months being, by the early birds, 1,793 at an average profit of \$2.73, compared with 1,068 eggs at an average profit of \$1.75 by the late birds. The average profit for the three years was, early, \$2.51, and late \$1.44.

The fact that electric lights were used to even up the length of daylight to the hours of darkness on the pens in this test makes it quite possible, the superintendent thinks, that a greater difference would have been noticed against the late hatched had lights not been used. The results of the experiment indicate that pullets must be hatched early enough to become fully matured before cold weather sets in, if the most profitable production is to be expected during the winter months.

Natural Resources Bulletin

Bumper Crop in Canada May Have Far-Reaching Effect

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, says:

"With very favorable conditions reported in the prairie provinces, a Canadian wheat crop this year of 500,000,000 bushels is regarded as being by no means unlikely. Favorable interest centres upon the possibility of such a crop. It is a matter of vital interest to business circles throughout Canada, and in different ways also touches upon great problems beyond the borders of the Dominion."

Sir George Lawson Johnston, a British commercial magnate, points out that every bushel of wheat bought by Great Britain in Canada, instead of in the United States, will help to keep exchange better in the latter country. The members of Canada's wheat would, no doubt, be directly addressed should Great Britain find it advisable to restrict her imports from the United States until she can sell more freely in that market.

In the United States the fall in prices has led to considerable discussion of the wisdom of taking some steps, even to the extent of restricting wheat production, in order to ensure to the farmer a better price for his product. American wheat growers have called a National Wheat Conference, initiated by seven State Governors, for the purpose of taking up from every angle the question of how to deal with the results of "the greatest price slump in fifty years." The volume of Canadian production has a profound effect upon the position of the American wheat grower.

Cheap Material for Razors

A new material "Bravolite," is used by a German inventor in the manufacture of safety razors. It looks like ivory, tortoise shell or marble, depending on the manner in which it is manufactured. The advantage of this material lies in the fact that the apparatus cannot rust. There is no need to dry the razor after use, it is sufficient to rinse it. Another advantage is that it is cheaper than razors made of metal.

Voters Should Be Educated

Dr. S. K. Morda, head of the rural education of Ohio State University at Columbus, said: "No person either native or foreign-born, should be permitted to vote until able not only to read and to write the English language intelligently, but until they have a well-grounded knowledge of our government and a patriotic conception of the true spirit of the free institutions of America."

Important Point

"Mr. Darling," said the director, "in this case a tick will pursue you for five hundred feet."

"Five hundred feet?" interrupted the actor.

"Yes, and no more than that—understand." "Yes, does the lion?"

—Black and Blue Joke.

Striking Is Color Scheme Of Sports Costume And Often There Is A Scarf



Color is rampant this season. And for sports wear there are seven combinations that are prime favorites. Would you like to know what they are? Then read on. If you can remember:

First, gray, gold, mauve and jade; French blue, gold, brown and black; mauve, rose, green, blue and black; negro, scarlet, rose, jade, French blue; scarlet, blue, mountain haze, jade and black; rosewood, French blue, dull gold, rose and leaf green; jade, French blue, antique gold, brown, black.

But well as we like gayer, our hearts are true to black and white. Perhaps we turn to it in relief after so much color.

And it is black and white that develops the very charming frock of the photograph, the black playing the minor role, but a role most distinctive. Crepe de chine happens to be the fabric requisitioned for the frock in question, but fannels and knitted weaves are basking in fashion's favor.

Very interesting are the prints of these weaves. In them are employed motifs of both Egyptian and Assyrian derivation. Fantastic animals, trees, even people figure. The result is unique if not strictly beautiful. These who do not like this sort of thing will have more conventional and conservative designs from which to take their choice.

If Doubtful, Play Safe

Seventy-five Cents a Word

Wise Man Does Not Take Unnecessary Chances

The outdoor season is here again, and records show that the first few weeks are productive of by far the highest number of casualties.

The man who drives a car should remember that no great damage is going to be done if he allows the car coming in the opposite direction to get across that narrow culvert first. That fool desire to get there first often leads to business for the car wrecker's shop.

Better swimmers than you have gone down for the third time. Take it easy. Swimming out a great distance from the shore means that you practically eliminate those who might come to your assistance.

If you don't know anything about a canoe, be careful. Learn if you want to, but don't make a martyr of a friend in so doing. It is a wise man who knows enough to realize that he is in the old-fashioned rowboat class.

Play safe. If in doubt, don't do it. —London Advertiser.

Changed His Residence

"Isn't there something in my policy?" asked a caller at an insurance office the other day, "about my having to report any change of residence?"

"Yes, sir," said the man at the next desk, picking up a pen. "Where have you moved to?"

"I haven't moved anywhere," rejoined the caller. "I have made a change in my residence by painting it a light olive color and building the kitchen chimney a little higher. I think that's all. Good-day."

New Way of Shipping Rubber

Rubber is now being transported to this continent from the East Indies in the form of latex, instead of in the blocks and sheets known to the trade since the beginning of its history. Tank cars for latex will soon be a familiar sight on the railroads. Latex is the white sap of the rubber tree from which rubber is made. By the use of ammonia the product is handled without risk of hardening.

A Chance to Read

"Did you give your candy with Fred Harry?"

"Yes, mamma. I ate the chocolates and gave him the mints. You know he is awfully fond of reading!"

A Source of Reliable Clover Seed

Seed From New Ontario Giving Good Results

During recent years red clover seed produced in the Dryden district of New Ontario has been giving exceptionally good results wherever used throughout Canada. The findings of farmers have been confirmed by growing tests carried out at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and at branch farms elsewhere in the northern latitudes. The success attained by this seed has created an active demand for it, especially from the better class farmers of Ontario. During the past season the local Co-operative Association of Seed Growers' at Oxford, consisting of some seventy active members, cleaned and sold for Canadian consumption some 100,000 of clover seeds.

In order to safeguard the identity of approved seed from Northern Ontario, official inspection is to be given selected local clover fields during this season. The work of inspection and certification will be carried on jointly by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Canada imports millions of pounds of clover seed annually, much of it coming from warmer climates and therefore less suitable for Canadian conditions than the New Ontario seed. This new policy, which was decided on at a meeting held at Oxford on June 15, should not only assist in further developing clover seed farming in New Ontario, but also assist the Canadian farmers in acquiring a thoroughly reliable class of clover seed.

Elftel Tower Still Safe

Will Stand For Many Years Yet Say Engineers

When the Elftel Tower was built for the Paris Exposition of 1889 many persons declared that it was a menace and would be blown down. The designer, M. Alexandre Eiffel, maintained that it would stand twenty years, and now a group of engineers who have examined it say that it is good for more than twenty years yet. The tower paid for itself many times over during the war by the services it rendered as a wireless station.

When Everybody Aviates

A distinguished journalist thinker advises everybody to take aviation, because it will be so much safer than land travel. "There's plenty of room in the air,"—and that is more or less true as long as everybody doesn't take aviation.—Tacoma News-Tribune.

Civilizing savage peoples would be easy if the white man could impart of his culture as quickly as he imparts his diseases.



How an Insect Builds a Paper House.

"BEEES and Wasps and Hornets—Bees and Hornets and Wasps—Hornets, Wasps and Bees!" Plinzie was singing to himself, and as he was busy thinking about these insects he didn't realize what a funny little thing he was making up all to himself. Stella, the Wishing Fairy, however, heard him and burst out laughing at the foolish fellow. "Why are you singing about Bees and Wasps?" she asked. "You silly fellow!"

"I guess I must sound silly," he grinned, "but I've just come home to the End-of-the-Earth from the world where Humans live. I had a very interesting time watching a hive of Wasps making paper."

"Making paper?" Stella cried in astonishment. "Well, answered Plinzie, 'they are building their hive, and as it is made of paper I guess I am right in saying that they were making paper'—thick, strong, gray paper that isn't hurt even by heavy rains and snow."

"First the Wasps went to an old wooden fence and using their jaws as scissors, they scraped together whole mountains of spongy, powdery wood which they carried back to the hive they were working on. I looked at the fence and noticed ever so many fine grooves on the rails, like long, thin scratches where the Wasps had been pulp gathering. Then I followed the Wasps back to their half-finished hive. It looked like a balloon hanging from a branch, so I climbed the tree and chose a place from which I could see everything that was going on. As each Wasp arrived with her mouthful of wood pulp she would locate herself on a certain spot (on the hive) then chew the wood pulp, all the while carefully mixing it with the juices from her mouth until it became thick and pasty. This the Wasp placed in just the proper place on the hive, tramping it down with her feet until it was smooth and flat. As soon as dry it became paper like the rest of the hive."

"The Wasps told me that their cousins, the Hornets, build in very much the same way. I mean, Plinzie added, 'that they also make paper'."

"Quite true," Stella said, "but a Hornet's nest is different—shaped like that built by Wasps."

"Tell me about it," suggested Plinzie. "The Queen Wasp is the only one to begin a hive and founds it herself. She is the one who starts building. First she makes a strong paper cup, she attaches to this branch is the central support around which she builds."

"Not much," answered Stella. "They are a brighter yellow and their bodies are shorter and fatter. The White Paper Wasp is usually known as a Hornet, while the Yellow Wasp is generally called a Yellow Jacket. Many of these prettier building their homes in the hollows of old logs or trees or even in holes in the ground. They are fierce little creatures, quick to attack and sting, and the Fairy added, 'let me tell you, they are an exceedingly painful thing, as anyone who has been unfortunate enough to step into a Hornet's nest can tell you!'"

"YOUR TEETH"

THE HUMAN MACHINE

By Rev. Professor Mollen, M.D., D.D., D.B., Montreal, Pa.

Have you ever considered what a remarkable machine you are?

Think of the wonderful mechanism of your hand, your wrist, your arm! Think of the wonderful muscles, the slender tendons, the rigid bones, delicate nerves, the efficiently distributed arteries and veins. All of these and the rest of your marvelous body do their work at your slightest thought.

In addition to all this, your body machine repairs nearly all of its own injuries, takes care of its own growth and renews its worn-out cells. Nature makes a complete effort to provide you with a perfect means to carry on your business and to enjoy the pleasures of life.

In order for your body to do these things it must have fuel in the shape of food and it is up to your mouth to receive and prepare this fuel. If your food is of the very purest and most appetizing variety, carefully prepared and tastefully served, it would seem that that would be all that is necessary.

But if that same pure food is placed in an infected mouth and is then thoroughly corrupted, by having mixed with it many types of bacteria and the poisons resulting from bacteria, would it not seem that the damage to your system would be very serious?

The condition known as neuritis, from which many people who use their hands in highly skilled work, such as telegraphers, typists, pianists—frequently suffer, is caused by overwork and infection. The overwork reduces the vitality and resistance of the nerves and their sheaths, and the infection. In the great majority of cases comes from abscesses about the teeth.

This is only one of the many painful and serious derangements of your body machine that can come from diseases in the mouth.

If you owned a fine piece of machinery that got out of order, you would call in, first a good general machinist—and then men especially skilled in the various parts of the machine that required special training to understand properly.

Why not be so careful of your own body? The mechanical principles upon which you run your automobile.

But as your body is the most complicated machine with which you will ever come in contact, it requires a very high order of intelligence in the "garage man" to diagnose your troubles.

But no diagnosis is considered complete these days without the advice of that specialist upon the mouth—the dentist.

Glasgow Youth Was Particular

Landlady Had Hard Job Making Sandwich to Suit

A sturdy but canny youth from the north settled in Glasgow. He arranged terms with his landlady. These were to include a meat sandwich and a flask of tea for him to take with him when he went to work in the morning, as it was impossible for him to get home for a midday meal.

"Was your piece to your liking," the landlady asked, on the first day, and he replied: "There was a little bread."

The next day she gave him four slices and still he complained; so, on the third day, by way of retort, she cut a loaf in two, put a piece of ham in the centre, and put the "sandwich" in the little leather bag in which he carried his food.

"Was it a' richt the day?" she asked, when he came home.

"Oh, it wassa bad," was the reply, "but I see you felt to 'tra slices."

He Felt Foolish

Almost anything can happen in New York. Walking along 42nd Street, a woman in front of me gave an excited gush and began limping. I saw one of her shoes had dropped to the sidewalk. Just what a gentleman should do under those circumstances rather bewilders. I picked it up and looked a bit dumber than usual. She snatched it out of my hand. "That's mine!" she exclaimed. "Oh!" I said, and handed it over to her, sneaked across the street to gaze aimlessly in a window. You know, foolish like—New York Correspondent.

Not the Last Call

Neighbor: "Bertie, your mother is calling you."

Bertie: "Yeah, I know it; but I fancy she don't want me any more."

Neighbor: "She has called you seven times already."

Bertie: "Yeah, I know; but she hasn't called 'Albert' yet!"—Pearson's Weekly.

And many a man will go out of his way to avoid saying a good word in behalf of his neighbor.

CANADA'S PROSPERITY

Through Us Or In Spite of Us?

When the war was on and this country was putting forth every effort, at home and overseas, to aid the allied cause, a great spirit of confidence and faith, of willingness in work, economy and efficiency, filled every class of the community from the highest to the lowest.

As a result, Canada's honorable war record has set her high among the nations, with a place at the Imperial Council table and a voice in international affairs.

Canada must and will come, with equal honor, through the troublous times of post-war adjustment. The only question is, will all of us help—or some of us hinder, by pessimism, apathy, or class jealousy?

To the Canadian farmer this question comes with a peculiar force. Agriculture must be the economic balance wheel of this or any nation. It is an occupation where nature herself demands energy, courage, economy, and efficiency. These sturdy qualities radiate from our farms to industries in other walks of life, where so many leaders were country born and bred.

The farm home and farm life as the source of what has been and is the strongest and truest in our national character is interwoven with the history of Canada from its infancy. The settlers on the shores of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, toiling to clear a patch of forest and sowing their grain among the stumps; Hebert and the pioneers of New France, fighting Indians and enduring privations, wrestling merely a rude living from their small clearings, but full of faith in the future, if not for them, then for generations yet to come; the men who rescued Upper Canada from the wilderness; the Red River colonists, who, after two years of complete destruction of their crops, sent a party to the Mississippi for seed grain for the next year and won out! These men made possible the Canada of today.

The farmers of Canada, then, have a rich history and a noble tradition to live up to. Upon them Canada's progress has always, in the main, depended; upon them it always will, in the main, depend.

What, then, is necessary for the farmers of today? Simply the application of those qualities we have referred to—energy, courage, economy and efficiency, and under present-day conditions the return is sure and speedy. A very high percentage of farms owned by farmers in this country have been acquired and paid for in the farmer's own lifetime. For the present and future generations there is exactly the same opportunity. True, with each generation, and perhaps often, we may have to change our type of crops to meet changing market requirements, but surely that is a trifling task compared with that of those who had to establish themselves in a new country, create their farm, their community, their markets and their civilization.

During the war years, the farmer, like most others, became unreasonably optimistic. As in other industries he over-capitalized, tied up too much money in extravagant buildings and expensive machinery, bought tractors to get the crops in more quickly and easily, without considering whether the actual earning power of these warranted the investment. With the depression, which has followed, this over-expansion has been a serious burden and has shaken the faith of some in ultimate success.

We must get back the indomitable courage and untiring effort of Canada's early days. The farmer must remember that in the last analysis he is infinitely better off than the wage-earner of the city. True, his cash income may sometimes be small, but he can, at the very worst, gain his living from the soil, while the city larger wage soon melts away in paying for things which on the farm involves no cash outlay. The farm products are necessities of life and must always command a market. The products of city industries must often

create a market and their sale is subject to wide fluctuations. Sure of a market, then, the farmer's main problem is simply lowering the cost of production to permit of a fair margin of profit even at present prices. This can be done and is being done.

We may call attention to the advertisement placed in this issue by the Federal Department of Agriculture. It is more than an advertisement, it is a call to united and cheerful effort, a summons to the Canadian spirit of the "will to win" which has burned so brightly throughout Canada's history—a spirit which is so well known in a message received in Ottawa only a few days ago from one of the foremost farmers in the Province of Alberta. He says: "I started to rain the last part of last week, and this coming after the recent heavy rains has put the soil in a condition that it has not been in at this time of the year since 1910; the farmers are consequently very jubilant and if optimism could pay debts the farmers of Southern Alberta could by next fall cancel our National Debt."

Here and There

In 1922 Canada produced minerals estimated to be worth \$150,622,000, an increase of practically \$5,000,000 over the previous year.

A British silk manufacturing firm has decided to establish a large plant near Quebec city for the manufacture of artificial silk yarn.

A train nearly a mile long and drawn by a single locomotive recently carried 105,000 bushels of grain over the Canadian Pacific western line.

Almost sixteen and a half million bushels of wheat were exported from the port of Vancouver during the period September 1, 1922, to May 31 of the present year, according to figures issued by the Merchants Exchange.

Among the large number of unaccompanied women on the last westward voyage of the Canadian Pacific liner "Montclair" and "Mellie" were twenty-three who were coming to Canada to be married in various parts of the Dominion.

An official in charge of the cattle shipments from the Port of Montreal recently stated that nearly 40,000 head of store cattle would be shipped from the port this year. He declared the rush seasons would be the months of August, September and October.

On her last eastward voyage the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Canada" established a new trans-Pacific record of 8 days, 10 hours and 55 minutes from Yokohama to Vancouver. The previous record, 8 days, 18 hours and 31 minutes, had been held since 1914 by the "Empress of Russia" of the same line.

If public deposits in banks and loan companies can be taken as a fair indication, the Canadian is the world's richest man, according to a statement made by E. A. Hatch, retiring president of the Ontario division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. These deposits amount to more than two billion dollars, or \$250 per capita.

According to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 62,973,186 tons of rail freight originated in Canada in 1922, and 26,811,621 was received from foreign countries, making a total of 89,784,807 tons. Also 62,548,578 tons terminated in Canada and 25,438,996 were delivered to foreign countries, making a total of 87,987,574 tons.

A distinct type of sheep, adapted to prairie range conditions and said to possess superior wool and sheep qualities, has been developed by R. C. Harvey, an Alberta sheep raiser. It will be known as the "Bonnet" and has been evolved after eight years' experimenting with crosses of the Romney and the Lincoln breeds. As evidence of the wool production from this species, Mr. Harvey's annual clip is 120,000 pounds.

That Canada was gradually becoming more and more of an industrial country, and that Canadians themselves were not truly aware of the fact, was the opinion expressed before the Winnipeg Rotary Club by Prof. R. C. Welch, of the University of Manitoba. He stated that during the past twenty-five years the population of Canada had increased 80 per cent., the railway mileage 120 per cent., while the industrial life of the country increased 700 per cent.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., has the distinction of having developed the world's largest organ plant, and by native invention and improvement evolved an instrument which receives praise from the world's first artists. An organ recently shipped by Casavant Freres of that place to Paris, France, is absolutely the first to leave the American continent for Europe, the movement having heretofore been in the opposite direction, and was shipped because the purchaser desired the finest and most up-to-date instrument that could be secured.

LAWMAKERS HAVE NO RIGHT TO DICTATE TO PHYSICIAN

Helena, Montana, Congress once having said that alcohol can be used for medicinal purposes can not dictate to the physicians as to the number of whisky prescriptions he shall write or the quantity he shall prescribe, Federal Judge George M. Bourquin held recently. In his decision, Judge Bourquin invalidated the prosecution of Dr. J. B. Freund, a Butte physician who, it was charged, issued more than 100 prescriptions within a 90-day period and prescribed more than one-half pint of alcohol to one patient in 10 days.

The decision in substance held that congress can not substitute its judgment for that of the physician, ruling similarly to Federal Judge Knox of New York, who on May 9 granted an order restraining prohibition authorities from interfering with the practice of Dr. Samuel W. Lanher with respect to the amount of whisky which might be prescribed to one patient.

Every Patient Different Problem. The ruling of the Montana Federal jurist however, goes further and holds that the portion of the federal prohibition enforcement act which seeks to limit the number of prescriptions is invalid as well as that portion limiting the quantity prescribed. The invalidation of the law with reference to the number of prescriptions is "nothing but an arbitrary restriction upon the number of patients a physician shall treat in ordinary course of circumstances, or in an unreasonable mandate to malpractice in respect to them," read the court's decision.

Continuing, the court said that "if therapeutics were an exact science, and diseases and their courses of unvariable diagnosis and patients were all constituted alike," the provision arbitrarily fixing the amount of alcohol which could be prescribed might be valid, but "since in respect to all these factors the truth is otherwise, every patient presenting to the physician a different problem for solution, this provision of the statute is invalid."

Congress Can Not Take Part Doctor.

The decision continues: "It is an extravagant and unreasonable attempt to subordinate the judgment of the attending physician to that of congress, in respect to a matter with which the former alone is competent to deal, and infringes upon the duty of the physician to prescribe in accord with his honest judgment and upon the right of the patient to receive the benefit of the judgment of the physician of his choice."

"It may be that even as legislation for reasons of health can compel vaccination, it might in like behalf be extended to prohibition of alcohol for therapeutic uses. But so long as legislation tolerates or sanctions such use of alcohol, the duty and judgment of the physician, the necessity and welfare of the patient, and the right of both, can not be subjected to arbitrary and unreasonable legislative interference like the statutory provision aforesaid."

Must Finish Treatment.

"The physician with unrestricted power to begin a course of treatment must have the power to finish it. Otherwise there may be dangers greater than involved by denial of any power, for the latter might be supplied by substitutes. These statutory provisions to restrain the judgment of physicians in exercise of power to prescribe alcohol, to give physicians and patients of liberty without due process of law within the meaning of the fifth amendment, are unconstitutional."

The court held that the bureau of internal revenue has the power through its regulations to cope with abuse of the use of alcohol without attempting to dictate to the physician in the treatment of cases where alcohol is prescribed.

Mrs. Mackey, of Clearholm, and her three boys, have been guests for the week of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Putnam.

A LAW-KEEPING PEOPLE

A speaker at the Baptist convention said that while a great deal is heard about bootleggers and private stills and prescription-mongers, comparatively little attention is called to the fact that the great mass of the people of the province are obeying the law and that their number is steadily increasing. That is the case in respect to all laws. The one law-breaker gets publicity; the nine law-breakers do not. In regard to prohibitory liquor law, naturally the party who is found out by the police occupies space in the newspaper and excites the notice of the public. He has been negligent enough to give rise to a chain of circumstances that he is either in the actual majority or that he comprises so large a minority that it is useless to try to regulate him. That it is not a fact. The overwhelming majority of the people are living within the bounds of the liquor law—and all other laws, so far at least as they are able to keep posted on the annually increasing number of statutes made and provided which they are supposed to both know and keep. What is more, the observers of the law are increasing, not decreasing in numbers. Like a good many other parts of the world, Canada has been going through a period of reaction from the hard discipline of war time, and here as elsewhere the tendency has been unduly strong to break the bounds and indulge in things forbidden. That era is passing. Respect for law and authority is growing, not waning. The outlaw is getting less common and less popular. Making moonshine out of dandelions and potatoes is not now regarded as "putting one over" the government; but as an act of rebellion against a law that was sane. The people of Alberta are not anarchists, and there are signs

KILLING THE FIGHT GAME

Apparent refusal of fight fans to pay \$50 apiece to see Mr. Dempsey and Mr. Gibbons maul each other at Shelby on July 4th, seems to indicate that the dear public is at last prepared to register its disapproval of the transference of boxing into the realm of high finance.

For, at present, it looks as if the fight were to be a farce. Seats are not selling. The vast crowds that were expected in Shelby have not materialized. Despite yards of publicity, no one is highly excited about the result of the contest.

A certain amount of interest attached itself to the Dempsey-Carpenter bout because of the international aspect.

But that interest is lacking today. Dempsey has held off so long, waiting for higher offers, that he has practically killed the fight game. At present it seems that never again will the public pay a million dollars to see a sporting event that at most would be worth \$10,000.

The public attitude is dominated by two thoughts:

1. That sport has become high finance and demands "suckers" rather than enthusiasts.
2. That these contests are of no particular credit to the human race because a four-footed gorilla could go into the ring and make movement of the ten best heavyweights in the country in something less than three minutes.—Vancouver Sun.

The Elks of Canada and Newfoundland will hold their 1924 convention at Edmonton, Alberta.

That they are coming to have a good deal less patience with the minority who want to be.—Edmonton Journal.

DARLING—MALCOLMSON

Of interest to a large number of friends and acquaintances in the city was the pretty wedding solemnized in Christ church on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, when Audrey Nun, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George H. Malcolmson was united in marriage to E. Claire Darling. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. M. Conyn-Ching, and Vernon Barford presided at the organ. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and her little sister Bunty, as maid-of-honor was the only attendant.

The church throughout was effectively decorated with pink and white blossoms, and a profusion of ferns, palms and cut flowers were arranged before the altar where the ceremony was performed.

The bride was charming in a gown of dove gray georgette with gray picture hat to match, and carried a bridal bouquet of American beauty roses.

Little Miss Bunty Malcolmson was daintily in pink organdy, and carried a basket of pink daisies and roses. Mrs. Malcolmson wore a white gown with becoming picture hat.

Later in the morning the happy young couple left by motor for the coast cities, and make their home in the city early in September.—Edmonton Journal.

Dr. and Mrs. Malcolmson, above referred to, were former residents of Frank.

Coleman's soccer team defeated Brule miners 4 to 0 in the final of the Alberta Cripple Cup eliminations at Edmonton on Saturday last. With the victory went the right to represent the province against Nanaimo, British Columbia champions, in a two-game series to be played in Calgary on July 20 and 21.

Canada Confident of the Future



CANADA is endeavoring to regain her place after the war strike in the midst of many difficulties, — debt, deflation and depression being some of them.

Quack remedies and academic theories beset her path on every side. Some suggest that our debt worries can best be eased by going further into debt. Others preach blue ruin, decry their own country and indulge in mischievous propaganda generally, while still others look for a new social order or some miraculous solution of the fact that just as there was no royal road to win the war, there is now no royal road to pay for it or regain our former buoyancy, vigor and confidence.

Some are leaving Canada hoping to escape taxation, only to find there is no escape anywhere. In seeking for easy remedies too many of us overlook the fact that the greatest remedy is honest, hard work faithfully and intelligently performed, accompanied by old-fashioned thrift.

It takes time, it takes patience, it takes grit. But every Canadian knows in his heart that Canada is coming through all right.

Our Experience Proves It

Look back over the path Canada has trod. The French Colonists, cut off from civilization by 3,000 miles of sea, faced a continent—a wilderness—without the aid of

even a blazed trail. They had to fight savages, frosts, scurvy, loneliness and starvation.

The United Empire Loyalists subdued an unbroken forest in one generation, growing their first wheat amid the stumps and snags of the new clearing.

The Selkirk settlers came to Manitoba when the prairie was a buffalo pasture, and grew wheat where none had grown before and where those who knew the country best at that time said wheat would never grow. Today the Canadian prairies grow the finest wheat in the world.

In proportion to population Canada stands today among the wealthiest nations in the world, with average savings on deposit per family of \$800. Canada's foreign trade per head of population stands amongst the highest of the commercial nations, being \$192 per capita in 1922-23, as compared with \$135 in 1913-14, the "peak" year before the war.

New Opportunities for Canada

In Canada, although prices in the world markets fell below war level, our farmers reaped last autumn the largest grain crop in Canadian history, and Canada became the world's largest exporter of wheat, thus in large measure making up for lower prices.

Last year, Great Britain, after an agitation extending over thirty years, removed the embargo on Canadian cattle, and a profitable and practically unlimited trade is opening up for Canadian stockers and feeders.

"The 20th Century belongs to Canada"—if Canadians keep faith.

The next article will suggest practical opportunities for profit making on our Canadian farms.

Have Faith in Canada

Authorized for publication by the Dominion Department of Agriculture
W. H. MOTHERWELL, Minister, Dr. J. H. CRISDALE, Deputy Minister.

FRANCE IN NORTH AFRICA

Some Aspects and Reflections

An Essay by Paymaster-Lieutenant-Commander R. C. Foot, R. N. Brother of Mr. R. G. Foot, of Blairmore.

(Courtesy of Mr. Foot.)

Continued From Last Issue

Roughly speaking the Turks had remained the predominant power in Northern Africa throughout the two preceding centuries, but their power was now definitely waning. Algeria through her corsairs was still the terror of the Mediterranean traders, but Morocco though independent was tottering. The Saharan Hinterland was unclaimed, while central Sudan was powerful and independent, occupied by semi-civilized Mohammedan fanatics.

For 60 years there was comparative peace in Africa except for the explorers, but during this period France resumed the task of extending and consolidating her influence and in 1830 undertook the conquest of Algeria.

21.—Barbary Pirates.—The Pirates of Algeria have been referred to in a brief notice of their history is perhaps justified by their notoriety and by the better known name of Barbary Pirates. They formed however, a small factor in the reason for the advent of the French in Northern Africa and hence deserve mention here.

The impulse for piracy in this case grew out of a spirit of revenge on the part of the Barbary Tribes for having been ejected from Spain towards the end of the 15th century, but present piracy became their sole aim towards the end of the 16th century, and a sort of corporation was formed for carrying on this very lucrative business. The chief ports from which they operated were Bugie, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli and Salée. When sailing craft replaced galleys their enterprises became far reaching. Iceland even was not beyond their range, and the extent of their activities can be judged from the estimate that at the beginning of the 17th century no less than 20,000 captives were imprisoned in Algiers alone. The rich might be ransomed, but the poor were condemned to slavery.

22. Their continuance was largely due to the jealousies of the European powers and Great Britain for example, was to be found supporting them in their endeavors to injure France, and British public men were not ashamed to say in the 18th century that Barbary Pirates were a useful check on the competitive power of weaker Mediterranean nations in the carrying trade.

Spasmodic attempts to suppress this piracy were made by various powers from time to time and Algiers was frequently bombarded. The attacks however were never pressed home and the great air of the corsairs was not finally reduced until the French took it in 1830.

23. NINETEENTH CENTURY.—In the 17th and 18th centuries France had possessed an extensive colonial empire. This was lost to England as the result of the wars of Louis XV., and the Revolution and Napoleonic periods, and by 1815 her possessions had sunk to a few small points, her footing in North Africa being confined to a fringe of coast in the Senegal district.

During the 19th century however, she was destined to begin again and to create an Empire of vast geographical extent, second only indeed to the British Empire, though greatly inferior.

Military conquest was badly discredited in the French mind after Waterloo. Much had been won both at home and abroad, but practically all had been lost again.

Nevertheless there was an imperative urge if the nation was to make good the losses and maintain her relative standing, so that the process of rebuilding began anew and various regions of government, chiefly through the medium of military expeditions, steadily annexed territories under one pretext or another. France's recuperative power is proverbial and the two

great points of impulse in her colonial expansion followed Waterloo and Sedan.

24. The first beginnings of her new colonization were made in Algeria. Nominally part of the Turkish Empire, the real ruler was a native Dey, and as we have seen the inhabitants consisted of Berber and Arab, both Mohammedans. The main activity of the state as we have also noted was the lucrative business of piracy on an extended scale, and it was this together with a dispute over a treaty with the Dey which brought the French in considerable force to Algiers in 1830. From the conquest of the city itself, she was led, step by step, owing to the counter attacks of the natives, to occupy the whole country and carry the tricolor as far as the Sahara. The conquest was a costly one and took 17 years of intermittent fighting, but the result was to establish by far the brightest jewel in the colonial crown of France.

25. From 1870 expansion became more rapid. It was natural that being installed in Algeria France had cast longing eyes at Tunis. Italy, however, was the stumbling block for the hunger for territory was now becoming manifest among the European powers and Italy was extremely anxious, as a Mediterranean power, not to be excluded from the southern coast. But diplomatic intrigue was then at its most cultivated state and so Great Britain at Germany's instigation secretly arranged that France should be given a free hand in Tunis, and the outcome was that in 1880 the Dey of Tunis accepted French protection. Nominally this is the state of affairs today, but in fact French control is absolute.

Incidentally, the result of France's entry into Tunis was the joining of the Triple Alliance by Italy.

26. The period 1884-90 was one of general scramble among the European powers for territory in Africa. The possibilities of this unclaimed continent had been opened up by the explorers, missionaries, and traders, and empire consciousness, under different immediate impulses had been slowly growing to maturity. The process of discovery was a slow one, but the partition once started was effected with feverish haste.

Out of the division of the spoils France's North African Empire, approximately as we now see it, was constituted and recognized.

The process, as can well be imagined, was not without international friction, sometimes of a very acute order, but it is worthy of note that the greatest division of the world's surface ever made was carried through without actual rupture. How much it has contributed to subsequent events is another matter.

27. We have seen that the height of the power of the Sharifian dynasty, which is still nominally ruling in Morocco, was attained in the reign of the Emperor Moula Ismail who died in 1272, and that Turkish power was never established there to any great extent. The French in occupation of Algeria therefore found a somewhat unruly neighbor with whom frequent border questions were liable to arise. The boundary was defined in 1845, but it was not until the end of the century that with the growing commercial and strategic interests of France, Germany, Spain and Great Britain, the question of Morocco really became one of first-class international importance. About this time Raisuli became active and spheres of interest were defined, France and Spain being primarily concerned.

In 1904 the integrity of the Moroccan Empire, under the sovereignty of the Sultan, was recognized by the powers, but in reality a secret convention prepared for its partition. Great Britain's acquiescence was induced by France's recognition of our freedom of action in Egypt, and it will be recalled that the Entente was conceived in 1903.

For several years now Morocco became a bone of contention. Its rich resources and the strategic strength of its position being the subject of much jockeying for a foothold. The degree of general interest will be estimated by recalling such incidents as

the visit of the German Emperor to Tangier in 1906, the Algeiras Conference of 1906, the bombardment of Casablanca by the French in 1907 and the Agadir incident in 1911.

The Treaty of Algeiras, intended explicitly to internationalize the solution of the question in effect made the action of France dominant, and the tension of 1911 which was ended by the Berlin agreement of the same year gave France the power, with the consent of the Moorish Government—of military occupation, police rights, and if necessary the assumption of a protectorate. The immediate result was the establishment of a protectorate of France over Morocco, and in 1912 the French and Spanish Governments defined their respective spheres of influence.

The only hold-out of any other powers was at Tangier. Here an international regime over an area of 100 square miles was established, but the question has by no means been finally settled.

28. France's colonial expansion has of course grown concurrently in other parts of the world, but unquestionably the North African Empire forms her chief interest. At the present moment the colonial empire of France is 18 times the size of the mother country and has a population of 56,000,000.

The policy of France's expansion has been, in contradistinction to that of Great Britain, based on a definite plan, consciously formulated. The central idea has been the building up of a colonial empire to compensate in some measure for the positions lost successively in 1815 and 1870. And as the outcome of this one essential objective has been to create and consolidate an empire stretching from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Guinea and from the Atlantic to the valley of the Nile. The apostle of this crusade, after the Franco-Prussian War was Jules Ferry who might be said to be the parent of the French dream of expansion.

Far reaching and concrete enough though this may be however, we must not lose sight of the fact that the area we are actually considering preserves and will continue to preserve a unique individuality, being looked upon in an entirely different way to the rest of France's possessions, and giving rise to problems all its own and of the greatest interest to the English in their colonial outlook.

29. Position.—The countries of Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco form a distinct unit both geographically and racially, in fact it is true to say that it is an island divided into three parts. It holds a most favorable position in point of view of latitude, for its climate, except in the extreme southern edge, is entirely moderate, corresponding generally to that of southern Spain. Its approaches from the sea on three sides are open and well supplied on the whole with harbors, while the obstacle of the desert on the south, though a problem to be solved, is not yet of any vital importance.

The point of greatest significance, however, is its position relative to France. If it is to be regarded as a colony it is unique as far as the British Empire is concerned, for all our colonies are separated from the mother country by great stretches of salt water. This question of proximity is obviously one of importance where the influence of white civilization on other races is concerned and one of the marvels of our colonizing achievements has been the amount accomplished among teeming millions by a mere handful of isolated Englishmen armed mainly with an ideal of right and justice. This, it is to be remembered however, is the act of colonizing, and the future development of our unprejudiced course is now becoming startlingly clear. Our influence in other words, has not been towards the end of absorption or assimilation, but quite definitely towards the establishment of such individual cultivation of the native or indigenous peoples as would fit them for responsible self-government. I am speaking now only of the trend of our conception of colonial policy and not of the wisdom in action.

Looking for a moment at a diverging point of view, one which conceives no ulterior goal of independence or true self-determination, but looks rather towards absorption or assimilation, we can realize that the influence necessary must naturally be more intense; a closer presence is implied, and there must be a wider and more intimate mingling. Influence will undoubtedly flow from such conscious action; but what of the reaction? It is an important consideration, perhaps insufficiently considered and the importance is enhanced in the ratio of proximity.

30. Probably we have all had the opportunity of estimating personally what is vaguely spoken of as the White Man's Burden. Fundamentally, it springs from enforced contact with morals, ideals, and conditions which are of a lower order than the customary standard. The influence works slowly and almost imperceptibly, but the price the white man pays is evident. The counter to this reaction of course lies in the white man's aim: he lives at a certain level through his individual effort; otherwise he goes down. And in the cumulative effect of this is the nation affected. There are many men and one to be taken into account, but in essence it is the underlying national motive that counts—whether this be conscious or unconscious, and the motive is disclosed as time unfolds the development of events. The sowing inevitably brings the reaping.

31. This leads us to the consideration of the reaction of North Africa on France and at once the significance of proximity is seen. With these possessions as a colony France will be considerably affected; to a greater degree indeed that we should be, I think, for there is a wider and more intimate mingling between the Frenchman and the native. But as an absorbed or incorporated territory, how much greater will be its influence. The French are here shouldering the white man's burden in a very particular way. Is their aim capable of providing the necessary counter to the influence through reaction which they are embracing?

32. Size and Population.—The size and population of France's African Empire are also of special moment. Throughout all the later period of her colonial aims Germany has provided France's governing impulse and standard. France finds herself as one of the competing European content just a little small, just not quite richly enough endowed with natural resources, and above all by no means adequately equipped with man-power. And the last point must be emphasized.

We must realize the state of mind engineered in those, who, building their sense of security and future prosperity on big battalions, regard almost with desperation the declining birth rate of their country while the losses of the war still cast a heavy shadow from behind. Last year the deaths exceeded births by over 200,000 while the losses during the war amounted in killed alone to something approaching a million and a half.

33. It was as far back as 1897 that a well known writer advised France to look out for her future prosperity across the Mediterranean and drew a picture of France extending from the Channel to the Sahara and counting a population of 50,000,000 full-blooded French inhabitants. The dream was a wild one, but those of modern France while moderating their raptures none the less feel that, whereas a population of 40,000,000 is insufficient if France is to remain a first-class European power, it is not unduly optimistic to conceive of the latter number being expanded to 60,000,000 by the incorporation of North Africa as French soil. We need only remind ourselves of the population of Germany to see the trend of thought.

34. The way appears to be plain to France. She has virtually won to the position of complete freedom of action throughout a region which is somewhat more than double her own size, and has a population of 12,000,000 natives and 1,000,000 Europeans. And she means to use this freedom to the full and with a clearly defined objective.

We have seen at the outset that the Berbers from the foundation stock of the native populace, and that at the present time account for three-quarters of the total number of natives. I would again allude to the interesting fact of their having retained in surprising measure their racial purity, and that they are white men. Some 2,000,000 of them stand somewhat apart as a curious population living in the mountains of Kabylia, a district as crowded in many places as Flanders.

They are good workers as well as good fighters, and before the war it was customary for a large number of them to come to France for work in the various factories. Under these conditions, clad in European clothes, it would be often difficult for the onlooker to distinguish them from the French workman. The same disposition towards work is noticeable in the Moroccan and demonstrates the latent capacity for progress and development in this native race.

35. France then has the shaping to her ends of 12,000,000 natives, three-quarters of whom are, roughly speaking, Berber, and the remainder Arab. There are of course a considerable number of other races represented, but as a general estimate the population can be regarded as composed in this way. There is an Arab saying that the inhabitant of Morocco is a warrior, he of Algeria is a gentleman, while the Tunisian is a woman, and we see from this how the western end which has been less subject to incursion than the rest has most preserved the virile spirit of independence.

We must not forget the European element, which numbers 1,000,000. Some three fifths only are French. The remainder being mainly Spaniards and Italians, but these it is hoped to absorb into the French race just as America continues to build herself up with many foreign elements. The wish is here to some extent father to the thought for the Frenchman is not a natural colonist. He is fond of his own parish, and away from his home and suffers from an acute sense of loneliness. Thus he does not emigrate to the African part of France with any marked alacrity. He has to be induced and the result is that they have not got the best type. The process hardly satisfies the test of being natural, and we recognize that anything built up artificially is not going to be easy to maintain permanently. The existing dispute between France and Great Britain provides an interesting side light on France's policy. Some 14,000 Maltese in Tunisia are claimed to be France's citizens, and so subject to military service. Great Britain contests this point and the issue you know lies at the moment with the League of Nations. The Maltese, of course, do not form an isolated case, but owing to numbers, etc., are easier to start on than the more numerous Italians who form the kernel of the issue, and are actually more numerous in Tunis than are the French themselves. If Tunis and Morocco follow in the wake of Algeria the native will be subject to three years military service and to conscription in the event of war. This visualizes at once the international aspect of future development and it will be wise to become familiar with the facts that are already plain and easily read.

36. The Frenchman suffers in contact with the native to a greater degree than the Englishman and for the reason that he mixes with them on comparatively equal terms and intermarriage is common enough. Now all our experience in colonizing draws a very clear line here. Nothing is more striking in our colored colonies than the friendly association of the Englishman with the native as far as work is concerned, but apart from that an instinctive separation. And marriage is so rare as to be practically non-existent. The conditions may be somewhat different and we have not exhausted the wisdom on this point, but the comparison should be made.

As the French see it, however, there is a steady increase in the native stock; the Berber population of Algeria for example, having doubled since 1866; the French birth rate in Algeria is extremely high. In 20 years therefore, when the pacification of Morocco is completed, there should, it is estimated, be a total population of 20,000,000, and these full-blooded French subjects.

(To be continued next week)

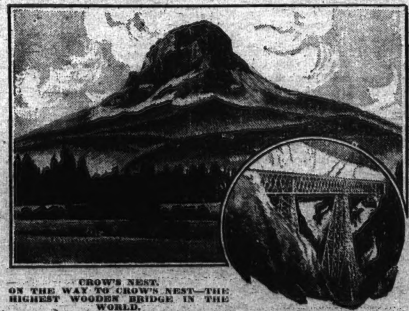
MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, August 17th, 1923, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, 12 times per week on the route Hillcrest Mines and Railway Station (Canadian Pacific), from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Hillcrest Mines and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, CALGARY, JULY 6th, 1923. D. A. BRUCE, Post Office Inspector.

In the Crow's Nest



Rolling up to the Crow's Nest Pass are olive green foothills without a tree upon them—natural cattle runs clothed with excellent short grass. Here are seen occasional outcrops of rock, which in their four or five feet of height show all the characteristics of a mountain range; miniatures of the Rockies, with crag and precipice and col reproduced on the smallest scale. With a bag of salt one could lay on glaciers, though the peaks with white and have a toy range which any Eastern schoolteacher could set up in her classroom with advantage to herself and her pupils. Canadian east of Medicine Hat knew too little about the construction of this Continent and about the glorious engineering of Nature.

Consider the Crow's Nest itself. The name brings before some of us a schedule of railway rates; to others, a series of coal mines. These are delusive impressions. The original Crow's Nest is a mountain rising to 2,600 feet and more above sea-level and visible for many miles. The rock peak, as one looks from the foothills is set like a fuzzy, round crown-nest on the skyline. Leading up to it are the olive-green billows fading into a soft, blue haze.

In the distance near the peak is a snow-white precipice, which they tell us is two miles wide and a mile high. It is all excellent and loveliness until one travels twenty miles farther. Then it gleams like the fangs of a wolf. It is the rock-face of Turtle Mountain, cleft from top to bottom in 1905 by the destruction of the mining town of Frank.

To-day the whole valley, two miles wide, is a tempestuous chaos of white stone blocks, some of them as big as a house, all with jagged edges and sharp corners. They are piled from fifty to one hundred feet above the original valley level. The railway line climbs over the debris. Beneath it lies the broken city. On either side of the avalanche stand a few deserted houses, windows out, glaring like skulls upon the newer town. The whole valley spews terror and tragedy. Even yet people talk of Pompeii and Herculaneum, but they are like to forget the more terrible fate of Frank when rock by millions of tons fell a mile out of the sky.

Methods Used To Secure Best Results In Making Hay From Clover Or Alfalfa

One of the difficulties in the way of the adoption of sweet clover and alfalfa in a more general way throughout the west is the fact that they are more difficult to handle in curing for hay than the grasses. They are much harder to dry out and more subject to damage. While it is hardly accurate to consider the two crops in the same way yet there is enough similarity that the same treatment may be given for both. The difference is one of degree rather than kind. Sweet clover presents the same kind of difficulties as alfalfa but in a much greater degree.

These difficulties are due to a very heavy leafy stem which is slow to dry out and to the leaves which dry very quickly and when dry become brittle and break off. The stems of the sweet clover being much larger and juicier than those of the alfalfa and the leaves fewer, the difficulty is greatly increased with that crop. Now these difficulties are by no means insurmountable. They have been presented frankly so that new growers of these crops will understand why they have to be handled differently. But if they are handled properly alfalfa at last can be made into the very finest quality of hay, and sweet clover into what is at least reasonably edible and palatable.

The crucial point in curing is the prevention of too rapid drying of the leaves. The moisture that must be expelled before the leaves fall off comes away is mostly in the stems. The leaves are the means of pumping this out of the stems. So long as the leaves are moist they are evaporating moisture, but when they dry up they are closed as avenues of evaporation, and the juice in the stems remains.

Then the leaves are the most valuable part of these plants for feed. They are rich in food elements and more digestible than the stems. If they become so brittle as to break off, which they readily do, the loss of food value is serious.

The way, therefore to handle these crops is to dry them in colls, and not spread out. They should be raked up and colled before the leaves fall. In bright hot weather they should be raked and colled the same day as cut. In cloudy weather the next day will be about right. Hand-made colls are, of course, best, but under present labor conditions the colling machine is any considerable aid. It is grown. Punched made by the horse rake, are not so good but are very much better than not colling at all. Small colls are best; large ones become too solid so that the bottom of the coll is not reached and instead of drying the hay turns yellow. The hay should be left in the coll for several days depending on the weather. In judging of the fitness of alfalfa hay for storage the moisture in the stems should be judged rather than that of the leaf. It should not be possible to twist juice out of the stems. The day that hauling is to be done, the colls should be upset and the bottoms loosened out a few hours before hauling so that the dampness may be dried out of the lower layers.

In order to make the best use of sweet clover for hay, it may be grown mixed with Bromegrass. This mixture is much easier to make into hay than the sweet clover alone. It is not necessary to mix alfalfa with a grass to make the finest kind of hay. If it is mixed with grass, western rye grass is the best to mix with it.

Some Straggles Chinese Believe

That the dragon walks so fast across the sky that he wears out three pairs of straw sandals a day.

That when it rains softly, "the dragon is playing with his pearls."

That the lightning runs ahead to show the thunder where to go. That an eclipse is caused by a dragon on trying to swallow the sun.

That the rainbow is alive and will eat children up if it catches them.

That beautiful flowers are the houses of wicked little spirits. If the flowers are plucked the spirits will revenge themselves on those who gathered them.

B.C. Lumber For South Sea Islands

The South Sea Islands take considerable number from British Columbia mill every year. Much of it is shipped in knoeked-down shape and is used to build trading posts and white men's quarters in the various groups of islands.

Construction In Saskatchewan

During the month of April, 1923, the amount of building construction actually started in the province of Saskatchewan totalled \$500,081, of which brick buildings consisted of \$26,000, residential \$22,300, commercial \$30,000 and the balance industrial.

W. N. U. 1429

Destruction of Forests by Fires

U.S. Owns 25 Per Cent. and Canada 85 Per Cent. of Nation's Timber Lands

An indication of the situation that will be faced by Canada in a very short time, if the destruction of forests by fire continues in such widespread fashion as during the past few years, is seen in a report by Dr. Richard T. Elzy, Professor of the University of Wisconsin, on the "Forest Crisis," in the United States. Dr. Elzy has made a recommendation for government ownership of all forest lands in the States and the creation of a block system in timber areas so that administration and fire protection would be economically conducted. In this connection, it is pointed out that, whereas the American people own just 25 per cent. of their forest estate, 85 per cent. of all timber lands in Canada belong to the people of the Dominion, which means that every tree there is a forest fire in the Dominion the whole nation suffers—not just the lumber companies.

In fiscal, economic and employment conditions are also directly affected by a timber conflagration. Dr. Elzy, in his statement, refers to the fact that there are 80,000,000 acres of forested land in the United States which are lying absolutely idle. He also stresses the economic value of maintaining and protecting natural forest beauty for recreational purposes. The Great Lakes region will lose 75 per cent. of its charm when the forests are gone, he said. "Recreation means an actual income to the state. It is estimated that Michigan profits to the extent of \$75,000,000 a year from the people who visit that state for recreational purposes."

May Build Railway In China

Reported That Canadian Company May Secure Contract For New Road

According to word received from Canada, the Northern Construction Company, of Vancouver and Winnipeg, has secured a contract to build 1,200 miles of railway from Canton to Chengtu. Mr. C. V. Gunning, Vice-President of the company, who recently returned from China, will neither confirm or deny this report. It is believed, however, that if the Sun Yat Sen Government can arrange the financing, the undertaking will be assured.

London's Smoky Atmosphere

Constitutes a Real Problem in World's Metropolis

The injurious effects of coal smoke were explained by Sir Arthur Holbrook in a lecture before the Royal Society in London. He said that although he had asserted they could see and smell a London smoke fog at distances of over 100 miles.

The smoke problem, he declared, has harmful economic, aesthetic and health aspects. Every house now being built only one smoke-producing fire should be allowed, and an effective law in place of the present "inoperative absurdity" should be devised to deal with the nuisance.

Indignation in London against a smoky atmosphere was very old, Sir Arthur said, for in 1307 a man was executed for the crime of burning coal. The damage to buildings was mainly due to the sulphurous and sulphuric acids present in the products of raw coal combustion, their effect being enhanced by uniting with the tarry and adhesive particles of soot.

The elimination of both smoke and invisible impurities was made possible only by the use of gaseous fuel or electricity and the knowledge of fuel experts was now great enough to justify the hope that in the near future smoke would be banished alike from industrial and residential districts.

Made Him Homesick

"Shut the door!" yelled the rough man. "Where were you raised—in a barn?"

The man answered complied, but the speaker, looking at him at moment later, observed that he was in tears. Going over to his victim, he apologized.

"Oh, come," he said, soothingly, "you shouldn't take it to heart because I asked if you were raised in a barn."

"That's it, that's it," sobbed the other man, "I was raised in a barn and it makes me homesick every time I hear an ass bray."

Official Increase in Butter

Official returns from Ottawa show the following increases by provinces of the manufacture of creamery butter in 1922 compared with 1921: Prince Edward Island, 165,076 lbs.; Nova Scotia, 261,798 lbs.; New Brunswick, 68,561 lbs.; Quebec, 1,059,841 lbs.; Ontario, 7,528,468 lbs.; Manitoba, 1,361,397 lbs.; Alberta, 2,128,807 lbs.; and British Columbia, 99,113 lbs.

"Biting" Report

"I like cheerfulness. I admire any one who smokes at his work." "How you must love a mosquito," Boston Transcript.

Words fail the average woman only when she is about to attend her own funeral.

Taken Man Years to Conquer Air

Birds Taken As Copies For First Flying Machines

As you watch a circling, dipping airplane, do you ever stop to think how long men have been trying to fly? For five thousand years, at least, men have been trying to conquer the air, and only within the last few years have they had any success.

Naturally enough, most of the early attempts at flying machines were along the general lines of a bird, because the things which men did see flying were birds. Unfortunately, birds were about as poor a model as it was possible for man to imitate. Wings which flap up and down are all right for birds, but not at all adapted for mechanical flight.

Someone noticed that heated air would carry a paper bag or a silk bag upward if it were confined in the bag. This led to balloon experiments which were, at first, very crude, but which have resulted in the gigantic airships of today, patterned after the Zeppelin type.

The third false start in building flying machines was the effort to build a plane which would rise straight off the ground by means of a horizontal propeller. Such types of machines are called helicopters and are just starting to have a tiny bit of success today.

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Manitoba Good Roads

Expenditures on roads in Manitoba this year will amount to \$556,500, according to announcement by Hon. W. R. Chubb, Minister of Public Works.

Of this sum \$273,000 will be contributed by the province, \$400,000 by the Dominion, and \$223,500 by the municipalities. No extensive provincial highway undertakings will be started this year and expenditures will be limited to linking up short stretches and repairing bad spots in the roads.

In France it is penal offence to give any kind of solid food to a baby under a year old, unless it is prescribed in writing by a regularly qualified medical man.

Renovated Butter

Strong Opposition to Dairy Act Amendment Permitting Its Importation

Renovated butter, versus oleomargarine, was the subject of a debate in the House of Commons in connection with the resolution of Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, to amend the Dairy Act. The resolution, which proposes to allow the importation, manufacture and sale of renovated butter in Canada, aroused much opposition, and after two hours debate the minister proposed that it be laid over at the same time intimating that he was willing to consider amendments.

Hon. S. F. Tondie, ex-Minister of Agriculture, led the opposition to the bill, while W. F. Carroll, Liberal, Cape Breton South, who moved the resolution, favoring the sale of oleo, joined in warmly.

"The minister is creating a new industry," said Mr. Carroll; "we will have people going about crying 'old rags and bottles.' Now we will have them coming about our backs, crying 'dirty butter, dirty butter.'"

Mr. Motherwell defended renovated butter as a solution of the problem of "a cheap spread on bread," and defined it as "about half-way between creamy butter and oleomargarine."

Taxing Autos In England

Owners Have to Pay Five Dollars Annually Per Horsepower

From Sir Basil Thompson, former head official of Scotland Yard, who paid a visit to the United States recently, the following statement was made in regard to automobiles in comparison with congested conditions noted in the latter country:

"In England the number is drastically regulated by an annual tax of \$5 per horsepower, which amounts in the case of a Ford car to \$119 a year—nearly one-third the value of the car. Automobile owners in England have also to pay anywhere from 50 to 60 cents a gallon for their gasoline, or 41 per cent. over the total for the corresponding five months of last year. Immigration from Great Britain alone during the five months showed an increase of 100 per cent. compared with the same period of last year."

Immigration from the United States has been steadily growing during the last few months. In May alone 2,979 entered Canada from the United States, compared with only 842 in January of this year. There is, however, still a large immigration from the United States as compared with the 1922 figures.

When the worst comes to the worst it is up to us to make the best of it.

A FORTY-EIGHT HOUR DAY



The Atlantic Outlet For The Western Provinces By Way Of Hudson's Bay

Jaffa Is Opposing

Electric Power Plan

Concession Regarded As Political and People Are Rejecting It

A message from Palestine states that for the present there is little prospect of a settlement between the Jaffa municipality and Mr. Rutenberg, who holds the much-discussed concession for the development of electric power throughout Palestine.

Mr. Rutenberg has not yet utilized the water power or other natural resources of the country, but has erected a large power station at Tel-Aviv, near Jaffa. Cables for conveying power have been laid throughout Tel-Aviv, and to the central square of Jaffa, but notwithstanding steady progress in the work the deadlock between the municipality and the Jewish concessionaire is unbroken.

The population of Jaffa, almost exclusively Moslem or Christian, remain uncompromising in their attitude to what they regard as a purely political concession fastened upon the country by certain official Jewish influences. All the efforts of the Government to persuade the population to participate in the scheme have failed, as well as every endeavor to allay the suspicion that the concession is political.

At a meeting of influential citizens of Jaffa it was resolved to oppose every effort by the Government to compel acceptance of the scheme. The people of Jaffa have been wearing ribbons inscribed, "Lamp-posts of Rutenberg are a gallows of our race."

Increase in Immigration

Gain Shown in Number of Immigrants From Great Britain

During the five months of 1922 ending May, 38,417 immigrants entered Canada, or 41 per cent. over the total for the corresponding five months of last year. Immigration from Great Britain alone during the five months showed an increase of 100 per cent. compared with the same period of last year.

Immigration from the United States has been steadily growing during the last few months. In May alone 2,979 entered Canada from the United States, compared with only 842 in January of this year. There is, however, still a large immigration from the United States as compared with the 1922 figures.

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The alternative route upon which there appears to be unanimity on the prairies, is that via Hudson's Bay.

It has been promulgated by Tupper, Laurier and Borden. It is approved by Meighen and King. About \$15,000,000 has been spent on the road, and \$6,000,000 on its terminals. Construction has proceeded sporadically until the road is within one hundred miles of tide water. There has been little open opposition, yet the men at the west feel there has been but half-hearted support. And now, with the problems of marketing more insistent than ever, there is a concerted movement being fostered through the prairie provinces for its completion.

In support of their contention they put forward many strong arguments. One is the fact that such a huge sum had already been expended that to abandon it now would be a shocking waste of public money. An equally strong argument is that the road has actually been financed by the west, being paid for out of a special fund for which provision was made years ago. Large areas in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba have set aside and the proceeds from which sale earmarked for this special enterprise. A statement by the Department of the Interior, submitted in 1922, shows that \$25,000,000 has been realized from the sale of these lands, and that half of it has already been paid in cash.

The popular distrust of Hudson's Bay as a route for regular sailings has no doubt had some influence in delaying matters up to the present. A special Senate inquiry several years ago dissipated some of these misconceptions. It developed that in a century and three-quarters, 750 vessels had entered the bay, ranging from a seventy-gun ship to a pinnacle of ten tons and that only two had been lost. This was in the face of the fact that all the vessels in question were uncharted and hence somewhat helpless in ice. It further developed that the period of navigation is determined not by the presence of ice in the bay itself from which it is comparatively free or even in the straits, but in the bays, ports and roadsteads, in which the services of icebreakers can materially lengthen the season. This would seem to last for about four months, beginning in July. The Senate committee declared that the route was feasible and probably would be profitable, especially if proper aids to navigation were installed.

Given that the route is feasible on the ground of safety of navigation, the prairies have a very strong case based on the tables of distances as compared with existing routes. The distance from Port Nelson, the terminal of the Hudson's Bay Railway, to Liverpool is almost exactly that from Montreal, namely 3,000 miles. This would save the 1,000 miles from Port Arthur to Montreal, as most of the prairie shipping station are as near to Port Nelson as they are to Port Arthur. In conjunction with the Pacific route the use of the outlet would overcome the present congestion and excess freight rates on the Great Lakes, which during last season caused such resentment. It would bring Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon more than one thousand miles nearer to Liverpool than is now the case. It is estimated that the route would be profitable, especially if proper aids to navigation were installed.

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Land of Midnight Sun

Revelers Throughout Yukon Witness Interesting Phenomenon

The end of the longest day found hundreds of revelers throughout the Yukon out of doors at midnight to celebrate the midnight sun. The big red disk of light swung above the horizon at midnight and started again for the zenith without setting and daylight saving became superfluous. It is estimated that more than 20,000 tourists made the pilgrimage this year to the land of the midnight sun. They come from all the coast cities principally, but not a few travelled from farther east to witness the phenomenon.

The Wool Crop

Contracts involving more than 21,000 sheep in Saskatchewan and Manitoba have been received to date by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd. In all, about 100,000 contracts have been received from sheep breeders, an estimated 170,000 pounds of wool. This is in excess by several thousand pounds of the amount of the contracts filled with the concern up to the first of June, 1922.

Perhaps the reason that the Prince of Wales does not marry is because he is fonder of sleepwalking than woman chasing.—Petrolia Advertiser-Topic.



Blairmore Lodge, No. 68, meets every Tuesday night at 8 p.m. in the Oddfellows' hall. Officers for the ensuing term: A. B. Harner, N.G.; V. B. Hoffman, V.G.; Fred Goulding, R.S.; H. C. James, P.S.; J. Montalibetti, Treasurer.

Crow's Nest Encampment No. 8, meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month in the I.O.O.F. hall at 8 p.m. Officers: Sister J. A. Crowder, S.W.; R. Oliver, R.S. and F.S.; J. Montalibetti, Treasurer.

Crow's Nest Lodge, No. 68, meets the first and third Thursdays of the month at 8 p.m. Officers: Sister J. A. Crowder, S.W.; R. Oliver, R.S. and F.S.; J. Montalibetti, Treasurer.

Blairmore Lodge No. 118, meets every Monday night at 8 p.m. Officers: H. Harrison, N.G.; E. Fisher, V.G.; J. S. Shevels, Sec. P. Padgett, Treas.

Armistice Encampment No. 17, Blairmore, meets the first and third Wednesdays of the month. Officers: A. B. Carr, C.P.; Stephen Berry, H. P. Harney, J. W. Padgett, Treas. J. W. Padgett, Treas. Charles W. Ray, Scribe, Box 6.

Ray of Hope Rebekah Lodge No. 47, meets the first and third Wednesdays of the month. Officers: Sister J. A. Crowder, S.W.; R. Oliver, R.S. and F.S.; J. Montalibetti, Treasurer.

Spring Cleaning

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See Our lines of Linoleum, Linoleum Rugs, Oilcloths, Etc. You will need some while cleaning up and we have just what you want.

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Joseph Montalibetti, Proprietor

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full particulars: D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn. Sept. 20.

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E. HINDS

DRAYING

PHONE 149

Blairmore - Alberta

Mrs. G. Bond and Miss Milda were visitors to Calgary during the week, and incidentally attended the Stampede.

MARRY WEALTH
Associates Matrimonial and Friendship Photo Magazine—See—No Stamp—Sent privately Sealed.
Box 25, Lakerwood, Ontario.

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Pupils entered for the Examinations
of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

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COWLEY HAPPENINGS

Mrs. Donald is as the present time
holidaying with her son Geoffrey at
Oils.

Miss Elsie Coates is spending a
few days at the agricultural school
at Claresholm.

Among the visitors to the Stampede
are Mrs. Murphy and family and
Peter McEwen and "Wal" Eddy.

H. D. McMillan, with Mr. and Mrs.
Leigh, were visitors to Waterton
Lakes on Sunday last.

Miss Clifford, who has been the
guest of Miss Smith for some time,
has returned to her home at Husky.

Lionel Peel, of the Union Bank
staff at Blackie, is spending a short
vacation with his parents at the ranch.

Despite the continued high water in
the river, considerable interest in
manifested in angling and a number
of good catches are reported.

A bridge gang and material are on
the ground to build a new traffic
bridge over the Castle River on the
main trail between here and Pincro
Creek.

It is reported that the body of
George Rosenfuh, who was drowned
over a month ago in the Castle
River, has been found in the Old Man
river near Brocket.

Despite the continued heavy rains,
which made poor roads for so long a
time, the present fine weather and
a little work have made the trails
again first-class for auto traffic.

Owing to the fact that all the
bridges over the Livingstone river in
the Gap forest reserve were taken out
by the freshet, it is impossible to get
in with cars and the usual heavy in-
flux of fishermen will be lacking this
year.

BLAIRMORE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Pass List for June, 1923.

Primary

Promoted to Grade II.—Willie Elliott,
Kathleen McDonald, Dorcas
Chappell, Donald McKinnon.

Promoted to Grade I.—Isabelle
McAndrew, Kathleen Scott, Katy
Stella, Amelia Martin, Angelina
Romeo, Roland Caccioni, Joe Zimka,
Helen Morency.

From B Division to A Division of
Primary—Rosie Morichuck, Bernard
LaFrambois, Edna Martino, John An-
atto, Bobby Doraty, Margaret Ugrino,
Mario Blasutti, Mario Pugnaeo,
Dante Vanori, Millie Gallioti, Ar-
thur Nastasi, John Schlosser, Mar Buck
Yuk, Julia Houbregue.

Grade I to Grade II.—Ian Walker,
John McDonald, Henry Aschacher,
Elmer North, Dante Ubertino, George
Nicholson, Sandy Ferguson, Steve
Huchala, Micky Christophers, Louis
Piccarillo, Joe Bombardier, Henry
Leuchucha, Violet Gallioti, Dorothy
Hamilton, Anglin Young, Frank Mor-
gan, Joe Morgan, Flora Schlosser,
Mary Schlosser, Catherine Feron,
Sylvia Harrison, Edward Bouthillier,
Alba Marcial, Jack Doraty, Emil
Mesuraca, Marion McDonald, Denise
Pire, Maxine Mason, Nora Nastasi,
Maggie Schlosser, Walter Scott, Wil-
son McKenzie, Regina Golicia, Eliza-
beth Grampietri.

Grade II to Grade III.—Beatrice
Trono, Rosie Grampietri, Della Zim-
ka, Gladys Morgan, Elizabeth Carro-
chan, Elizabeth Christophers, Elise
Paul, Linnea Erikson, Gene Genero,
Louis Poch, Fred Kollinck, Albert
Chappell, Riverardo Ubertino, Joe
Uhren, Albert Olson, Arnold Barate-
li, Glyn Morgan, Tom Hamilton, Mike
Anapato, Miller Stewart, Annie Kubik,
Annie Kubik, Mary Weber, Jeanette
Muscuroco, Albert Lonetti, Norman
Kyllo, Peter Kyllo, Leonard Davi,
Joe Luskovsky, Jack Scott, Philip
Houbregue, Joe Kubie, John Stewart,
Lawrence Picard, Walker Perry.

Grade III to Grade IV.—Sadie
Jarvi, Lily North, Winnifred Wolst-
holme, Rinaldo Rinaldi, Margaret
Grant, Betty Scott, Elfred Palmer,
Elroy Antoine, Maggie Patterson,
Olive Young, Martin Kibik, Lily Har-
rison, Erma Aschacher, Betty Thomp-
son, Lily Weber, Evelyn Bennett,
James Patterson, Jules Verquin, Al-
ice Wheatley, Jorche Piro, Roy Upton,
Harold McPhail, Alma Martini,
Gwendoline Steven, Martino Ascha-
cher, Ziola Gallioti, Alex. Rae, Wil-
fred Thibodeau, Dorothy Hays, Vic-
toria Feron, George Lord, Laura Cec-
chini, Billy Burr, Kenneth Gibson,
Joseph Stella, Erma Grampietri, Bat-
esta Battel, Rolando Maricout, Kath-
leen McDonald, Allan Hoad, Tony
Poch, Arthur Williams, Zita A. cl-
cher, Nellie Riva, Carmine Piccaril-
lo, Laura Link, Neville Scott, Gordon
McPhail, Charles Desin.

Grade IV to Grade V.—Helen
Smith, Richard Linville, Zilda Grim-
bionnet, Isa Penman, Catherine Mc-
Vey, Bessie Hamilton, Harry Riva,
Martin Kricksky, Lily Marcial, Peter
Farmer, Agnes Kemp, Lily Aschach-
er, Regina Aschacher, Robert Mc-
Donald, Valma North, Lucy Lorent,
Haverty Jarvi, Anna Battel, Olga As-
chacher, Mike Kollinck, Lillian Mc-
Donald, Leslie Hardy, Dolly Evans,
Alice Hamilton, Flora Logetti, Ernest
Amatto, John Morency, Alice Uhren,
Bruno Rinaldi, George Schlosser,
Mary Morrisicks, Joe Morency, Bobby
Dicken, Ethel Smith, Elsie Knapman,
Buelah Knight, Alta Cartwright,
John McLennan, Andrew Chala, Ar-
mond Feron, Ross Ricketts, Mary As-
chacher, Alice Thomason, Veri Link,
David Lorrie.

Grade V to Grade VI.—Walter Ti-
berg, Billy Elwin, John Harrison,
Roland Manquet, Lambert Malrold,
John Hays, Tommie Grant, John
Zimka, Margaret McDonald, Andre
Sicotte, Evelyn Kylio, Julia Johnson,
Alice McDonald, Vera Brown, Grace
Wheatley, Doris Williams, Rita
Brown, Dorothy Sicotte, James Ste-
van, Earl McLeod, James Kemp, Leon
Steiner, Percy Leary, James Joyce,
Donald Mackenzie, Colin McDonald,
Henry Thomason, Ronald Stafford,
Louis Cecchini, Alphonse Capros, Mel

en Dell, Evelyn Oliver, Florence
North, Irene Elliott, Dora Drain,
Lawrence Stevens, Edna Christo-
phers, Lena Grampietri, Gladys Mc-
Kinnon, Johanna Scott.

Grade VI to Grade VII.—Alice
Hornspitt, Martha Jarvi, Margaret
Beshler, Nina Passmore, Katie Kubie,
Duncan Hamilton, Evelina Druart,
Stanley Foreman, Gwe Dawson, Ir-
ene Sartoris, James Llyod, Mabel
Thompson, Irene Chappell, Lena
Fraser, Bertha Pire, Henry Vandeur-
en, Aconath Palmer, Bessie Crowder,
Violet Rae, James Ivey, Hugh Rob-
bins, Edith Hays, Ruby Howe, Minnie
Houbregue, Ellen Ivey, Gladys Thibo-
deau, Gladys Harrison, Valma Bouthil-
lier, Margaret Wolstenholme, Telena
Decosa, Kathleen Smith, Guido Mar-
tini, George Passmore, George Vaz-
roo, Leo Edna Smith, Cerilla Metz-
ler, Percy Thibodeau, John Howarth,
Azzelta Link, John Chala, Louis Lord,
Charles Joyce, Frank Weber, Cleatus
Ricketts, Reggie Evans, Mildred Ver-
quin.

Grade VII to Grade VIII.—Theresa
Aschacher, George Christophers, Pe-
ter Stewart, Joe Kricksky, Annie U-
ren, Anna Pozzi, Mabel McDonald,
Leonard McDonald, William Hamil-
ton, Norma Joyce, Nora Picard, Nor-
man Anderson, Leah Bouthillier, Doris
Smith, Millie Pondelleck, Olympia
Martini, Beanie Dawson, Maryvyn
Evans, Jack Barnack, Irene Kafoury,
David Kemp, Peter Patterson, Charles
Brown, Fred Paul, James McVey, Al-
ice Porter, Alice Smith, Lillian Leary,
Julia Amatto, Thomas McKay, Renald
McDonald.

Grade VIII to Grade IX.—Florence
Stieveand, Lillian Hays, Lillian
Bouthillier, Jessie McVey, Margare-
Baird, Isabel Rae, Frances Fabro, Ju-
lia Dutil, Summone Vanierque, Freda
Blown, Beatrice Turner, Edna Fisher,
Mary McDonald, Annie Stafford,
Marylla Metalar, Edward Ennis, Bi-
lie Robbins, John Houbregue, Eric
Hornspitt, Desire Gossie, Rene Steu-
er, Paris Baratelli, Marietta Wheat-
ley, Argentina Dalsanto, Alex. Pen-
man, Violet Warner.

[Note—Students writing depart-
mental examinations will get results
later.]

Grade IX to Grade X.—Mary Sar-
toris, Inez Brunetto, Winnifred Hays,
Milda Bond, Arnold Smith, Fred
Knapman, Bruno Fabro, Albert Thibo-
deau, Orland Joyce, Arthur Foreman,
George Shearer, Alrick Thibodeau, Le-
onard Webb, Margaret Stewart, Jack
Clark, John Llyod.

West Ward School

Grade I to Grade II.—Fred Brown,
Grace Wheatcroft, Harvey Wheat-
croft, Billy Martin, James Brown,
Doris Hales, Flora Palm.

Grade II to Grade III.—Margaret
Brown, Agnes Clark, Gerrie Gibon,
Milo Fabro, Elias Derbyshire, Harry
Lord, Stanley Anderson, Joe Hardy.

Grade III to Grade IV.—Frank
Thomason, Willie Fraser, Jack Mc-
Phail, George Brown, Lloyd Knight.

At the regular meeting of Crow-
view Rebekah Lodge on Thursday ev-
ening last, the beautiful Rebekah de-
gree was conferred by a full team.
There were a large number of visit-
ors present, mostly from Coleman
and Bellevue. Before the close of the
meeting, Sister Smith, president of
the Alberta Rebekah Assembly, was
presented with a beautiful fountain
pen. Refreshments were afterwards
served, followed by a social hour. On
the night previous about 75 members
of the Rebekah Order assembled at a
special meeting of Ray of Hope
Rebekah Lodge at Bellevue, when the
degree was conferred in an able man-
ner. On this occasion Sister Smith
was presented with a handsomely en-
graved silver spoon.

Miss Madge Struthers, formerly
assistant principal at the Coleman
high school, was quietly married to
Ernest Norman Grantham, of Swift
Current, at Cranbrook on June 30th.
The couple will take up residence at
Swift Current.

Dr. and Mrs. Ross, and two sons,
Gordon and Douglas, who had been
visiting old friends at Coleman, re-
turned to Drumheller last week end.

British Columbia's profits from the
government sale of liquor during the
six months ended March 31st amount-
ed to well over a million dollars.
Thirty-five per cent of the total, after
\$62,500 has been set aside for cost of
administration, is being distributed
to the sixty-five municipalities of the
province. Fernie draws \$4,536.81. Fif-
ty-five per cent of the net total is
being retained by the government
and will be placed in the consolidated
revenue account for the general pur-
poses of the provincial administra-
tion. The remaining fifteen per cent
goes to the hospitals of the province
and other charitable institutions.
Two-sevenths of what the municipali-
ties receive is earmarked for the
schools.

Lea Castle, the eighteen-year-old
boy who won notoriety some months
ago by creeping across the girders at
Niagara Falls bridge to beat the im-
migration authorities and get into the
United States, met an untimely death
at Edmonton on the night of July 5th.
He was detected stealing soft drinks
from a delivery truck and when
chased by the driver ran along a river
bank and plunged into the swirling
stream and was drowned.

We are informed by Mr. Tony Sil-
sch that it was not he who was con-
nected with a telephone message re-
cently ordering liquor from Fernie.
Evidently there are other Tonys and
in justice to Mr. Silsch we publish
this correction.

PLAN YOUR
SUMMER VACATION

EXCURSIONS TO
PACIFIC COAST—Through the Canadian Pacific Rockies.
EASTERN CANADA AND UNITED STATES either all-rail
or via The Great Lakes.
CIRCLE TOURS Through the Rockies and Arrow, Kootenay
and Okanagan Lakes.

NOW ON SALE RETURN LIMIT OCTOBER 31st
VISIT THE
BUNGALOW CAMPS at Lake Wapta, Lake O'Hara, Yoho
Valley, Emerald Lake Chalet, Moraine Lake, and Lake Win-
dermere—Open till September 15th.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES
Information as to fares, and assistance in making your plans, will be
cheerfully given by any Ticket-Agent of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC

For Sale
Desirable Lots
and
Thirty Cottages

APPLY
WEST CANADIAN
COLLIERIES LIMITED
BLAIRMORE ALBERTA

COLEMAN GARAGE

DISTRIBUTORS McLAUGHLIN AND FORD
CARS AND TRUCKS.
Complete line of best makes of Tires at lowest prices
always in stock.
We sell Monogram and Red Indian high-grade Oils.
Also a full line of all car accessories.

Alex. M. Morrison
DISTRIBUTOR McLAUGHLIN AND FORD CARS FOR
THE CROW'S NEST PASS.

F. DUNKLEY
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
Fixtures and Appliances
HOT POINT IRONS AND VACUUM CLEANERS
—Estimates Submitted
Phone 285; Box 35. Blairmore

Keep Stomach and Bowels Right
 For relief from the stomach troubles, indigestion, flatulence, constipation, and all other ailments of the digestive system, take **DR. J. E. McMAHON'S** **WATERBURY'S SYRUP**. It is a natural, pure, and effective remedy for all these ailments. It is a natural, pure, and effective remedy for all these ailments. It is a natural, pure, and effective remedy for all these ailments.

HIDDEN GOLD

— BY —
WILDER ANTHONY

Canadian Rights Arranged with Publishers, D. G. McEwen, 146 King St. West, Toronto.

(Continued)

"So far as I have been informed, Wade is confined at Coyote Springs, somewhere in the mountains," he said bluntly. "That's all I know of the matter. I hope you can find him all right there. He ought to be very proud of you."

Dorothy caught her hands to her breast in a little gesture of exultation, and the expression on her face was a wonderful thing to see.

"You'll go."

"In the morning," Senator Rexhill answered. Eager as Dorothy was to reach the big pile with her message, she could not leave without giving Helen such a glance of triumph as made her wince.

Then, hurrying to her pony, she rode rapidly out of town into the black night which cloaked the trail leading to the place. She knew that her mother would miss her and be anxious, but the minutes were too precious now to be wasted even on her mother. She did not know what her father might be in, and her first duty was to him. She was almost wild with anxiety lest the courier should not be at his post, but he was there when she dashed up to the place.

"Take me to Mr. Trowbridge, Quick!" she panted. "He's somewhere between Bald Knob and Hetcher Hill," the man explained, knocking the ashes from his pipe. "It's some dark, too, miss, for riding in this country. Can't you wait until morning?"

"I can't wait one second. I have found out where Mr. Wade is, and I mean to be with you all when you find him."

"You have, eh?" The man, who was one of Trowbridge's punchers, swung into his saddle. "That belt so, we'll get that if this here night was liquid cold."

CHAPTER XVIII.

A Rescue and a Vigilance Committee.

At the end of an hour, or so, the lion withdrew and Wade, who had seen the last of it. He began to pace up and down the fissure once more, for now that the edges of the damp with perspiration, set flowing by the nervous strain he had been under, he began to get chilly again. He had just begun to warm up, when he heard the animal returning. He roused back against the edge of the hole, but the lion had evidently lost the seat for such impossible prey. It walked about and sniffed the edges of the fissure for some minutes; then it sneaked off into the timber with a catlike whimper. The exhausted ranchman kept his feet as long as he could, but when the first rays of the morning sun came, he saw shadows into the depths of the hole, he could no longer keep awake. With his hands, he drifted the loose sand about him, as a traveler does when exposed to a snow-burial, and slept until Goat Head awoke him with broad daylight. The Texan performed this service by deftly dropping a small stone upon the sleeping man's face.

"BACK ACHED TERRIBLY"

Mrs. McMahon Tells How She Found Relief by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Osham, Ont.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a run-down condition after the birth of my baby boy. I had terrible pains and backache, and was so weak, I could not do my work and care for my three little children. One day I received your little book and read it and learned to take the medicine I had and began taking the Vegetable Compound. I feel much better now and am not ashamed to tell what it has done for me. I recommend it to any woman I think feels as I do."

Mrs. J. E. McMahon, 125 Harvey St., Osham, Ont.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has for many years been restoring sick, ailing women to health and strength. It relieves the troubles which cause such symptoms as backache, painful periods, irregularities, tired, worn-out feelings and nervousness. This is shown again and again by such letters as Mrs. McMahon writes, as well as by one woman telling another. These women know, and are willing to tell others, what it did for them; therefore, it is surely worth your trial.

Women who suffer should write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Copley, Ontario, for a Trial Box of Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women."

W. N. A. 1440

Straight talk On Danger Of Colds

Let your cold gain headway, and you can't keep it from running into Catarrh. Catarrh never stays in the same place—it travels down into the lungs—then it's Consumption.

Drive cold and Catarrh right out of your system while you have the chance. Easily done by inhaling CATARRHOZONE, which instantly reaches the true source of the trouble and gets right where the living germ of Catarrh is working. CATARRHOZONE is full of healing balsam and essence, and is able to patch up the sore spots and remove that tender, sensitive feeling from the nose and throat.

Hawking and spitting cease, because the discharge is stopped. The nostrils are cleared, headache is relieved, breath is purified. Every trace of Catarrh, bronchial and throat weakness is permanently removed.

Get CATARRHOZONE today: monthly treatment \$1.00; small also 50c. Sold by all druggists, or by mail from The Catarrhzone Co., Montreal.

going to take you right on home with me. "Oh, but—" The gleam in his eyes made her pause. She was too glad to have found him safe, besides, to wish to cross him in whatever might be his purpose.

"No haste about it. I'll send for your mother, too, of course. Town won't be any place for either of you until this business is settled. George," he called to one of the three cowboys, who rode over to him. "I suppose I'll be all right for you to take orders from me."

"I reckon so." "I want you to ride into Crawling Water. Get a buckboard there and bring Mrs. Furnell out to my place. Tell her her husband is here, and she'll come. Come now, little girl." He caught Dorothy in his arms and lifted her up to his horse. "All right, boys, and much obliged." He waved the little cavalcade on its way, and swung into the saddle on the extra horse, which Santry had provided.

On the way down through the timber, Dorothy modestly told him of the part she had played, with the help of Lem Trowbridge. He listened with amusement at the tale of her generalship, and was relieved to hear that the Rexhills were probably already out of Crawling Water, for that left him a free hand to act against Moran. This time the agent must suffer the consequences of his misadventure, even though his pleasure at that thought, was Wade's gratitude to Dorothy for saving his life.

"Hello!" the rancher shouted, springing from under the eaves of a big body. The instant it struck the sand, Wade snatched Neale's revolver from the holster and fired for him to try to rise; but he did not move. A bloody foot stained the life, while a heavier stain upon his chest under the heart, told where the bullet had struck. The man was dead.

"Hello!" The hall was answered by the newcomer, who, thus guided, approached the spot until his voice was heard in the distance. "Hello!" "Hello!" The prisoner threw his hat up out of the hole.

The next moment Bill Santry, with tears streaming down his weather-beaten cheeks, was bending over the figure of the figure with down-stretched hands. Beneath his self-control, he was weeping. He never drew the weapon, however, for with a horrible facial grimace, as his body convulsed under the impact of a bullet, he threw his arms into the air and reeled over the edge of the hole. A second and fiercer report of a rifle came to Wade's ears.

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Women's Place in the World

A Woman Will Work For Righteousness and Peace

"I have great faith in women," said Mrs. Colin Campbell, prominent club woman of Winnipeg, when in Montreal a few days ago, but she added, "they must stand on principle and learn that principle and personalities will not mix, and that women's entrance into the political and club life of the country would exert a rebelling influence. History has a happy proof, sometimes an unhappy—knack of repeating itself, and if we go by what the historian Silius, writing of the status of women in ancient Egypt, had to say, we gain an insight into the political and social life of the gentler sex of that far-away period."

Silius said, "Among the people, as well as in the royal families, the wife has authority over the husband; and in the marriage contract has expressly to pledge himself to obey the wife."

In Sparta, Plutarch endorsed this view, and Aristotle added his testimony with the remark, "Contentious and warlike people such as the Lacedaemonians always pass under the domination of women." But these have changed, and we have changed with them. Women occupy the most honored places in most of the learned professions; indeed, a woman was appointed but a short time ago secretary of the League of Nations at Washington—a diplomatic post.

What can the objections be to women in politics, in diplomacy or in the learned professions? That she is emotional, easily swayed and cannot keep a secret? All exploded fallacies. Greater leaders are not indicated.

"Diana of the Crossways" was written by a man. Did Queen Elizabeth divulge secrets? Did Madame de Maintenon? Or Marie Therese? Or Catherine of Siena? Or, in recent times, Madame de Noiville, Russia's ambassador to Mr. Gladstone? Women have good manners, tact and charm as natural adjuncts, and as it has been proved again and yet again, when they are pitted against opponents in the interests of their country, they are veritable antagonists, and hard as steel. Man as a diplomatist can never be finally ousted from that position, but he can, and will when necessary, gladly share the honors with the gentler sex. Suppose women took their place officially at Washington, The Hague, Lausanne or elsewhere. They would bring a patriotism just as keen and yet compatible with loyalty to allies. "Would a woman's eye be less keen than a man's to discover shuffling and intrigue? Is not a woman's honor at least as unshakable as a man's? In any case a woman will work for righteousness and peace. Last month Mr. Madrin addressed the meeting of women representatives of the National Unionist Association of the United Kingdom, and contended that it was necessary for women to work hand in hand with the men of the party in the interests of the Empire."

Mr. Mackenzie King at Ottawa stressed adherence by the membership of the National Federation of Women's Clubs to the platform of the Liberal party. The necessary qualifications that Canadian women should have to carry out the ideals set forth by Mrs. Campbell are an intimate acquaintance with Canada and Canadian affairs; a knowledge of the Dominion history stretching back to its earliest times; an familiarity with its geography and natural resources. Women no less than their critics have the love of their fellow-beings in their hearts, and because the work to which they set their hands is founded on love, it is sold and will last—Montreal Gazette.

Safety First For Raymond When Raymond took his school report home to his father he was very angry, and scolded his small son for being at the bottom of the class. "My dear," said he, "this is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for."

"Why not call it 'Home'?" she said after a long look. "Home? Why?" "Because there's no place like it," was her meek reply.

Too many men are unable to recognize their obligations when they meet them. The English language is spoken by more than 150,000,000 people.

Sockeye Salmon. Sockeye salmon fishing has commenced and many thousands of boats and thousands of fishermen have left Vancouver for the fishing areas, extending from the international boundary to Alaska.

"Mamma, what is a biped?" "Mamma—Anything, Willie, that goes on two legs."

Willie.—A pair of stockings, mamma!

Enjoy thirst!

You'll like this beverage as surely as sunshine and fresh air make you thirsty. It is a distinctive blend of choicest products from nature—pure and whole-some.



THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
 Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver

Danish King Tallest Ruler

King Christian Comes of Family Noted For Height

Quoting statistics to show that every ninth child born in British Columbia is an Oriental and declaring the Japanese did not hesitate to say they were destined to be a dominant race, Mrs. V. S. MacLachlan, British Columbia Secretary of Women's Institutes and national convener of the Child Welfare, appealed to members of women's institutes to use their influence for relief from Oriental competition in an address before the tenth annual convention of the Quebec Women's Institutes in Montreal.

Scandinavians say we are what we eat. Nuts must be a cornucopia diet when we had thought—Greenville Piedmont.

A selfish individual who lives for himself alone is usually the only person in the world to mourn his demise.

A Chinese bank note issued 1339 B.C. is in the Asiatic Museum of Petrograd.

Felt and cloth are being made out of spun glass in Italy.

Always keep

BOVRIL in the House

Bovril prevents that Sinking Feeling.

The artist had just given the final touches to a purple and blue canvas when his wife came into the studio.

"My dear," said he, "this is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for."

"Why not call it 'Home'?" she said after a long look. "Home? Why?" "Because there's no place like it," was her meek reply.

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Willie.—A pair of stockings, mamma!

Mustard is valuable in the diet

Did you know that mustard not only gives more zest and flavor to meats, but also stimulates your digestion. Because it aids assimilation it adds nourishment to foods.

but it must be Keen's

Everywhere

The Tobacco with a heart

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Blaimore

Sunday, July 15—Holy Communion 9:30 a.m. Catechism 2:30 p.m. Evening song and service 7 p.m. All services will be taken by the Rev. A. Garlick, M.A., rector of Michel.

LETHBRIDGE BREWERY
CUP ARRIVES

A handsome cup, presented by the Lethbridge Brewing Company for competition by the teams comprising the Crows' Nest Pass Baseball League, arrived on Tuesday morning and is on exhibition in the window of the Blaimore Pharmacy.

The cup is a beautiful trophy and is handsomely engraved.

The competing teams are Coleman, Michel, Blaimore and Bellevue. Judging by the present showing, Coleman will likely be custodians of the new trophy for the first year.

COLEMAN WILL CELEBRATE
ON LABOR DAY

Citizens of Coleman have decided to hold a demonstration on Labor Day. The programme will include baseball, football and other competitions.

FOOTBALL SATURDAY

Blaimore football fans will have the chance of witnessing a good game on Saturday evening when the locals play the Lethbridge Miners. The winners of this game will contest Coleman for the right to enter the finals. Let's get out and root. Kick-off at 6:30 sharp.

The Canadian Rockies cover an area greater than that of France, Belgium and Switzerland combined.

FRANK MALEC ACCIDENT
VICTIM AT MINE

Frank Malec, one of the best known of local Bohemian miners, met death in Greenhill mine on Saturday afternoon last by falling down a chute. Mr. Malec had been employed as a bratticeman, and had only been at work three or four days following a several months' lay-off on account of illness. About a month ago he underwent an operation in a Lethbridge hospital, and it is felt that not having fully recovered from the effects of the operation he may have taken a fainting spell when passing the chute entry. When found, his body was laying head down and his head was very much disfigured and death was practically instantaneous.

Mr. Malec leaves a wife, but no children. Mrs. Henry Zak and Jerry Vyschlid are niece and nephew.

Funeral took place on Monday afternoon from the home at Frank and was very largely attended. The funeral procession was headed by the Blaimore Bohemian band and the remains were followed by members of Blaimore Local Union, of which deceased was a member. The remains were laid to rest in the Blaimore Protestant cemetery, Rev. W. T. Young officiating.

Undertaker Ferguson had charge of the burial.

Mr. Malec was forty-nine and a half years of age and had been a resident of this district for a number of years.

Floral tributes included: Wreaths—West Canadian Collieries, Mrs. Malec (wife); Mr. and Mrs. Tony Zak, Lethbridge; Joseph Kneip, Joseph Vyschlid, Blaimore. Pillows—U. M. W. of A., Blaimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zak, Blaimore. Spray from Baby J. and M. Zak.

Mrs. Malec desires through The Enterprise to thank all friends for assistance and expressions of sympathy with her in her sudden bereavement.

FOR SALE—Remington Typewriter, rebuilt, in use ten months. \$50.00 cash. Apply J. R. Gresham, Box 43, Blaimore.

FOR SALE—Four Fresh Milk Cows, with calves. Apply to the Home Bakery, Blaimore. 7-41

LADIES' GOLF

The regular monthly competition of the Ladies' Golf Club was played on Saturday. Mrs. Bird handed in the winning score.

A special putting and approaching competition will be played on Friday, July the 13th, starting at 2 p.m. Prizes are donated by Mrs. Green.

NEW GRADER AT WORK

The town's new grader was set to work yesterday, with a four-horse team. The work yesterday was superintended by Mr. A. Morency, and judging from the amount of work accomplished in a few hours, the grading of our main streets will be a very simple operation.

Mr. Morency lent his services to the town for a day gratuitously.

DEATH OF FRANK MCLEOD

Word has just been received, apprising of the death on Saturday morning last of Frank McLeod at Moose Creek, Ontario. Mr. McLeod was the youngest brother of Mr. Archie McLeod, mayor of Blaimore.

DAVID GEORGE LEONARD
MARLETT

David George Leonard Marlett, a fireman in the employ of one of the coal companies at Coleman, came to his death on Sunday last while in the act of scraping the interior of a boiler. He was dead when found and the jury empaneled to enquire into the cause of death were obliged to return a verdict declaring "cause of death unknown."

Mr. Marlett was thirty years of age and a native of Cardinal, Ontario, where his parents still reside. He leaves a wife and four small children, residing in Coleman.

The remains are being held over awaiting the arrival of the father from Ontario, and interment takes place at Coleman tomorrow (Friday) afternoon.

The Blaimore senior baseball team defeated Michel at the latter place on Sunday last to the tune of 6 to 4.

Miss Hazel Brown has left for San Francisco, California, where she will spend her holiday with an old college friend. She will return on September 1st and reopen her music studio.

The Macleod Board of Trade has appointed a publicity commissioner, whose principal business will be to give information to tourists during the summer by directing them on their way, etc.

That there are seventeen houses of ill fame and forty houses in which liquor is publicly sold in the city of Lethbridge, of which there are lists with the names and addresses, was the statement made by Dr. Lovering at the city council meeting on Monday night. He charged the commissioners and the police with not doing their duty in the way of enforcing the law and finished with the ultimatum that the names and addresses, which were in the hands of a body of citizens interested in the moral welfare of the city, would be sent to the attorney-general, asking for action.

Alderman Lovering made the further statement that: "The policy of the department is to get the fines and not to suppress the sale of liquor. The way liquor is openly sold in the city is a disgrace to the police force. They say they are carrying out the instructions of the high officials."

TENDERS WANTED

For a two-roomed addition to Coleman Central School; also plumbing and ventilation, etc. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Secretary.

Tenders will be received up to noon of Wednesday, the 18th of July. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES FORD, Secretary. 12-11.

LOST—Bunch of keys, button hook, two trunk keys, two club bag, two suit case and two box keys. Finder please return to J. Gamache, McLaren's Mill.

Local and General Items

For funeral services phone 212, Crows' Nest Pass Undertaking Co.

Mayor McLeod was a business visitor to Edmonton last week end.

Miss Garrett, of Lethbridge, is spending part of her summer vacation with friends in town.

Mrs. R. Coates and Miss Irene Coates, of Cowley, were visitors to Blaimore on Friday last.

Mrs. Joseph Davis returned to Macleod on Monday, after a couple of weeks' visit here with her sister, Mrs. Upham.

The football game between Blaimore and Hillcrest on the latter's grounds on Saturday evening last resulted in a draw, 1-1.

Sovietism will conquer the world if ever it can persuade the workers that raising Cain is more enjoyable than eating.

The remains of the late George Rothenfluh, drowned in Castle River near Eddy crossing, were laid to rest at Pincher Creek on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Cotingham, of Pouce Coupe, B. C., and Mr. J. E. Cotingham, of Lethbridge, motored through Blaimore on Monday, enroute to Vancouver.

Mr. Ferdinand Fillion, instructor and examiner for the Toronto Conservatory of Music, was in Blaimore and examined Miss Brown's pupils, all passing successfully. While in Blaimore Mr. Fillion was the dinner guest of Mrs. C. L. Brown.

Several much belated Halloween pranks were played by some local clever guys on Saturday night last.

W. A. Beebe left for Calgary Monday morning, to take in the Stampede.

The Sheffield Collieries, of Wayne, Alberta, have fined one dollar and costs for neglecting to forward \$262.50 to the accident fund of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Seventy thousand trout fly and 250,000 trout eggs were deposited in the outlying lakes and streams of Waterton Lakes national park with gratifying success during the past season.

The junior league game held here last night between Hillcrest and Blaimore Tuxis teams resulted in a sweeping victory for the local boys, all of whom appeared in excellent form.

Frank Ripley Crawford, eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford, died at Passburg on Thursday night last of pneumonia. Interment took place at Passburg cemetery on Sunday, arrangements in charge of Undertaker Ferguson, of Blaimore.

On the evening prior to his departure for the coast, Mr. Joseph Foreman was entertained by the senior boys and girls of the Union Church. Mr. Foreman, during his stay here, has ever been an active worker with the boys' departments and his departure is sincerely regretted.

Among the 1923 graduates from McGill is to be found the name of J. Willard McKinney, of Claresholm, who has obtained a degree of doctor of philosophy in chemistry. This is the highest standing that McGill can confer upon a student. Dr. McKinney is the first person who has attempted to do such research work on the organic matter of kerogen found in shale, and has made a valuable contribution to the knowledge of this very complex organic mixture. Dr. McKinney is the son of Mrs. L. C. McKinney, former M. L. A.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. S. Whiteside, of Coleman, are holidaying in the east.

Born on Tuesday to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Walker, a son. Both mother and father are doing well.

A special meeting of Crowview Rebekah lodge will be held at 8 o'clock tonight, at which the officers for the ensuing term will be installed.

Mr. A. W. Neale has been informed by the Bishop of Calgary, that he is to take Holy Orders in the near future. Mr. Neale hopes to stay in this parish for a long period.

Decision has been announced by the directors of the Trans-Canada Theatres, Limited, to put the affairs of the company into liquidation owing to its heavy and continued losses.

The dropping of a cigarette stub set fire to and destroyed the frame work of a railway incline at Mount Beacon, leaving over 600 persons marooned on the top of the mountain.

How is it that a person can take a free ride on a freight train and get a month in jail, while another can take fifty dollars' worth of goods from a store and never intend to pay for it and go scott free?

When every known moral precept has been made a law of the land there will be a great opportunity for some talented person to sell new moral precepts to reformers who are anxious to keep their jobs.

Marshall and Allan Hamilton have been called to their old home in Nova Scotia, owing to the serious illness of their father. Mr. Hamilton, senior, spent the greater part of last summer with his sons in Blaimore.

Thirty-three automobiles loaded with illicit liquor from Canada were captured in June by New York forces. The cargoes ranged from 200 to 360 quarts, or an average of 30,000 bottles nightly.

It is stated that the members of the Canadian Bootleggers' Association who have gone broke during the past two years were given a ride in a two-seat Chevrolet roadster recently, all at one time and all together and no more than two in that one seat.

Representatives of labor organizations of Western Canada will meet at Winnipeg tomorrow and Saturday to take sympathetic action with striking Nova Scotia coal miners, according to announcement of W. A. Sherman, president of District 18.

We understand that as a result of Mayor McLeod's mission to Edmonton, equivalent to \$2000 has been secured towards the replacing of Victoria bridge. It is expected the work will start in a few days and that this time the job will be in the hands of someone who knows the habits of Lyon Creek.

A reward of considerably more than the price of a meal ticket is being offered for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person deliberately damaging road signs. Leave your information with The Enterprise or the Secretary of the Blaimore Board of Trade and the matter will be promptly attended to.

The bill to amend the Canada Temperance act to deny private importation of liquor into British Columbia was not passed. The Senate insisted that a plebiscite on the question be taken in British Columbia before the legislation passed, but the Commons declined to accept the Senate amendments.

Pay Day Specials

Maple Ridge Strawberry Jam, 4 lb tin \$1.50
Maple Ridge Raspberry Jam, 4 lb tin \$1.00
Maple Ridge Blackberry Jam, 4 lb tin \$1.00
Corn, 1/2 lb tins, 7 for \$1.00
Van Camp's Pork and Beans, 2 tins for 25c
Evaporated Peaches, 5 lb packages \$1.10
Bulk Tea, fine quality, per lb 65c

FOR PRESERVING—

Perfect Seal, Gem and Kerr's Fruit Jars, Parowax, Rubber Rings, Glass Tops, and Mitol Rings for fruit jars.

Preserving Raspberries, Cherries and Apricots next week. Leave your orders now.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables of all kinds.

Scott's

Phone 222

Blaimore

SMART APPAREL



If smart apparel appeals to you, if undoubted style and distinctive tailoring are an attraction, come in and be measured for one of our latest style creations in clothing for men of taste. You cannot help being satisfied with our tailoring. You can have no reason to be dissatisfied with our prices.

J. E. UPTON.

Tailor to The People of The Crows' Nest Pass

Phone 85

Blaimore

HOT WEATHER GROCERIES

Wallace's Fresh Herring, tin 20c Hull Pink Salmon, tin 25c, 2 for 50c.
Libby's Veal Loaf, tin 35c. Clark's Corned Beef, tin 35c.
Clark's Lunch Tongue, tin 25c. Kraft Cheese, tin 25c.
Choice Salmon, tin 25c. Cross Fish Sardines, tin 25c.
Clark's Pork and Beans, large tin 20c, 2 for 35c; small tins each 15c.
Van Camp's Pork and Beans, tin 20c, 2 for 35c.
Heinz's Baked Beans, per tin 25c, 2 for 45c.
Libby's Pork and Beans, tin 20c, 2 for 35c, 7 tins for \$1.00.
Darling Brand Oysters, per tin 25c.

A new brand of Jam in jars just received the other day at the following low prices:
Meadow Brook Strawberry Jam, per jar 35c
Meadow Brook Blackberry Jam, per jar 35c
Meadow Brook Apricot Jam, per jar 35c
Meadow Brook Raspberry Jam, per jar 35c
Meadow Brook Red Plum Jam, per jar 35c

MINERS' GROCERY

T. PONDELICK & SON, PROPS.

P.O. Box 188

BLAIRMORE

Phone 79

NEW STORE
TO OPEN SATURDAY

WE WISH TO ANNOUNCE THAT OUR NEW STORE WILL BE OPENED FOR BUSINESS ON

SATURDAY, JULY 14th

AND FEEL SAFE IN SAYING THAT OUR NEW HOME IS THE BEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CROWS' NEST PASS. WE WILL HAVE ON DISPLAY THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

Jewelry of Every Description

EVER SEEN IN THE DISTRICT

Special Prices for Opening Day

SPECIAL - HEIRLOOM SILVER PLATE SET FREE

-Will be given away absolutely

SECURE A COUPON WITH EVERY PURCHASE

Ask for a Carnation

PAY US A VISIT AND GET ACQUAINTED WITH OUR SPECIAL INTRODUCTION SALE PRICES. WATCH FOR OUR BARGAIN WINDOWS

S. TRONO

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. — BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA